INSURANCE
SWADESHI In INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XX NO. 54- BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY ORDERED TO CE ASE FIRE

TOWARDS WORLD PROSPERITY

Runciman's Personal View

STOP THOSE GIGANTIC INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

One thing which will give real move forward towards the renewal of world prosperity will be the cessation of those gigantic international payments which threw trade out of gear and made one-way traffic of what used to be two-way or three-way traffic was the "personal" view expressed by Runciman addressing Foreign Press Association to-day.

He said that payments hampered them on every hand and brought about fall in prices which was the curse of merchant's life.

MOST ELASTIC MINDS.

Referring to Britain's new tariff policy he said that it was remarkably supported by National Government which was very stable and its 200 new supporters were facing problems with the freshest and most elastic minds ever gathered together at Westminster. He had never felt that we would do good by adding trade barriers blindly but sometimes it was necessary in interests of good medicine to inoculate patient with disease similar to that we aim at curing but he hoped that policy would be the precursor of freer markets not only in Britain but elsewhere.

Britain was bound and determined to make arrangements for Dominions during summer and Autumn which would add to the volume of our reciprocal trade. But that did not preclude friendly arrangements with foreign countries.

Following the Ottawa Conference it would be possible here and abroad to take wider survey of the world trade and quicken its pace by common action. With the realisation of international dependence he was hopeful that as multilateral negotiations were hitherto unsuccessful unilateral negotiations would succeed.—Reuter.

Maltese Government Resign

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Malta.—In accordance with the promise that they will resign when they received the assurance that the Constitution will be restored, Government have resigned.—Reuter's Special.

Military Operations Stopped On All Fronts

"CEASE FIRE" ORDER CAUSES SURPRISE AMONG WAR LORDS

Round Table Conference To Decide Method Of Evacuation

LONDON, March 3.
1-55 a.m.

Shanghai.—The Japanese have captured Woosung Forts.

JAPANESE TRUCE TERMS.

The Japanese truce terms, officially published, radically differ from those tentatively agreed on board the "Kent" on 28th February. They lay down that if the Chinese agree to withdraw beyond the twenty kilometre area, Japan will agree to cease hostilities for a certain period pending arrangement by the Chinese and Japanese military authorities, on terms for final cessation.

Meanwhile the Round Table Conference at which representatives of the neutral powers will attend should be held in order to decide the method by which the Chinese and Japanese should withdraw their troops and the "status quo" at Shanghai should be restored.

Japan demands that the Chinese should begin withdrawal after which the Japanesse will withdraw to Shanghai and Woosung areas as soon as normal conditions are restored the Japanese army will be withdrawn from these areas.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS CEASE OPERATIONS

General's Order Causes Surprise Among War Lords

LONDON, March 3.
12.14 p.m.

Shanghai.—General Shirakawa has announced that the Japanese troops ceased operations at 2.30 p.m. Order to cease fire came as a surprise, in view of the fact that the earlier peace talks had been temporarily abandoned, and an air of pessimism prevailed in Shanghai where, it is understood, the Japanese High Command are intent on wiping out their inveterate enemies, the Nineteenth (Canton) Army which has been the mainstay of the Chinese resistance.

The Japanese were the masters of the whole of Shanghai area, representing a zone 13 miles round the Settlement, when "Cease fire" sounded.

COUNTRYSIDE IN FLAMES.

Shanghai is overshadowed by a huge pall of smoke from the conflagrations at Chapei, Paoshan and Kiangwan. Fifty fires have been counted and the whole of the countryside in the wake of the Japanese advance (probably the most densely populated in the world) is in flames.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NEW PEACE CONDITIONS

Conference Aboard "Kent"

LONDON, March 3.

Geneva.—Viscount Sato has informed M. Paul Boncour that the Japanese have handed to Sir Howard Kelly the Japanese Government's new peace conditions and that Sir H. Kelly has summoned the Chinese and Japanese representatives to a conference aboard the "Kent" at one this afternoon.—Reuter.

Navy Ordered To Cease Fire

LONDON, March 3.
9.1 a.m.

Shanghai.—Admiral Nomura has ordered the Navy to cease fire at 2 p.m., as the Japanese objectives have been achieved. It is expected that General Shirakawa will issue similar orders to the Army.—Reuter.

POLICE CHIEF EXPLAINS WHAT MACDONALD MEANT

Ruikar's Trial In Nagpur

SOCIALISTS AND BLOODY REVOLUTION

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 3.

The sedition trial of Mr. Ruikar, President, Trade Union Congress, was resumed to-day in the Court of Mr. Mukerjee, First Class Magistrate when Mr. Meddleton Stewart, Distt. Superintendent of Police was cross-examined.

Replying to Mr. Salve, Defence Counsel, witness stated, he knew that one of the objects of the meeting held on February 4 to celebrate the "Labour Day" was to condemn the Ordinances, but he did not think that it would be illegal on that account alone. He was aware that the meeting had been convened with the object of advocating a general strike on the railways but he could not say if a general strike on railways was illegal or otherwise.

"LONG LIVE REVOLUTION."

Continuing, witness said, he was at one time set up as a labour party candidate to represent railway workers while he was in Africa. He had seen labour demonstration in India and Africa but did not notice the banner—"Long Live Revolution"—being carried anywhere—he had, however, seen such banner being in the Red Revolutionary Party processions in England. By revolution, he understood, the violent upsetting of things or ideas. He had no objection to industrial revolution which implied change in the method of manufacture.

MACDONALD'S BOOK.

Witness was then shown a passage from Mr. MacDonald's book: "Socialist Movement," and asked if he agreed with the view that "Social Revolution" as contemplated by Socialists in England meant completeness of change from Capitalism to Socialism.

Replying witnesses stated that when responsible Socialists at home used words "Social Revolution" they meant change in the existing social order without recourse to bloodshed.

The case was adjourned to 17th instant.

AHMEDABAD'S EX-MAYOR JAILED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 3.

Dr. Hariprasad, ex-President of the Ahmedabad Municipality was tried to-day for breach of 'parole' and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500, in default three months more.—A.P.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL'S CAR ATTACHED

To Realise Balance Of His Fine

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 2.

A car was attached and removed to the police station from Anand Bhawan to-day by the police at Allahabad to realise the balance of fine imposed on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The car attached is said to be registered in the name of Miss Indira Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal's daughter.—A. P.

DARBAR GOPALDAS RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 3.

The 'Depressed' Classes Conference of Kaira District was recently held at Ratanpura village, the Collector presiding, when resolutions were passed expressing loyalty to Government and assuring full co-operation.

Sjt. Darbar Gopaldas Desai and three other Congress workers of Kaira District were released today from Sabarmati Jail and taken to Kaira by police where they will be served with District Magistrate's notice.

Sjt. Natvar Lakhia who was released on 'parole' and was giving attendance to the police, failed to do so to-day and was arrested for breach of parole.—A. P.

Conspiracy To Rob Assembly Of Its Rights

B. DAS CONDEMNS PROPOSED STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

Ranga Iyer's Cut Motion To Raise Constitutional Issue

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The Legislative Assembly continued to-day the discussion of the Railway Board grant.

Mr. Anwarulazim moved a token cut of Rs. 100 to raise the question of lack of supervision and control over the company-managed railways. He said that the Railway Board's instructions regarding communal recruitment were not observed by the Company railways and they were extravagant, as the Assam-Bengal Railway was proposing to spend a lakh of rupees on officers' and staff quarters at a time of financial stress.

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Sir Alan Parsons replying, assured the House that the powers enjoyed by the Government of India over the company-managed railways were entirely adequate to safeguard Government's financial interests. He assured Mr. Anwarul Azim that Government did not accept the suggestion of the A. B. Railway for officers' quarters, which showed incidentally, the extent of their control. He promised to forward to the Agents of the B. N. Railway and the S. I. Railway respectively the legitimate requests made by Mr. Misra, Mr. B. Das and Mr. DeSouza for the representation of their communities in the services and on the Local Advisory Committee.

As regards the proposal for the selection of a Committee, this was the direction in which the mind of the Railway Board was working, and he hoped that such Committees would also free the House from constant communal claims.

The motion was withdrawn.

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer moved a token cut of Rs. 100 to raise the question of administration of the Railway Board with regard to the constitutional aspect. He spoke for over an hour and read a number of extracts from Sir William Acworth and General Hammonds books. He said that a confidential circular published by an Indian newspaper of Calcutta showed that Mr. Benthall had on behalf of Europeans declared, that as far as possible, railways and ports must be removed from political control.

The subject was one on which the Assembly should express its view, now that the Round Table Conference was considering the issue. He laid down the principle that the Legislature must retain control over policy and capital expenditure, but the railways must be treated as a business proposition, and must not be left either at the mercy of Railway bureaucracy, or made a playground for caucuses and coteries of politicians. There must be no political interference in the day to day administration.

MR. RANGA IYER PREFERS FRENCH SYSTEM.

He discussed the systems prevalent in the various parts of the Empire and preferred the French system, under which the Supreme Council for the Railways exercised control, and the State had full hand in determining policy. Such a Council must have representation of the Legislature, of business and of other interests.

Sir H. Gidney said that Mr. Ranga Iyer had enunciated sound principles, but had also said that there should be no control over the day to day administration. Sir H. Gidney outlined his scheme for the railway administration.

PARLIAMENTARY LEGISLATION OPPOSED.

Mr. Joshi argued that the railways must not be treated as a commercial proposition but as national service, and any Railway Board must have representation of the third class passengers, labourers and other interests. He opposed Parliamentary Legislation to set up a statutory Railway Board. "Indian Railways belong to India, and if any Board is to be created, it must be by an act of the Indian Legislature."

MR. MODY AND THIRD CLASS POLITICIANS

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the House could review only general principles. Political influences must be eliminated from the administration of the railway. "If you have to secure representation of the third class passengers, it will only be by third class politicians (laughter). He should not be understood to favour a body of experts, for he believed that experts always degenerated into a bureaucracy. The past record of the Railway Board autocracy was one of open defiance of popular opinion. He pleaded that the whole case be examined by an "ad hoc" committee.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that the Government of India's despatch on Reforms had enunciated principles to which none could object, and the despatch had also suggested a detailed consideration of the subject by a Commission or Committee. That was the right track, but why did nothing been done in this direction so far? He asked the members of the R. T. C. whether there was any discussion on the subject at the Conference.

Sir H. Gidney.—None.

Mr. Chetty:—And yet we find the Federal Structure Committee mentioning about a Statutory Board in its report. There was General Hammond appointed not by the R. T. C. but by the Secretary of State (laughter) to report on the subject. I do not know this gentleman's credentials. EXPERT, BUT NO EXPERIENCE.

Mr. B. Das:—Mr. Ranga Iyer has called him an expert, but he

(Continued on page 5.)

STATUTORY RAILWAY BOARD

Discussion In R. T. C. Committee

MUSLIM MEMBERS DECLINE TO EXPRESS OPINION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 3.

By a strange coincidence, both the Consultative Committee and the Assembly held an interesting discussion to-day on the question of a Statutory Railway Board, and while the former recorded its decision, the latter is still to continue the debate to-morrow.

The Consultative Committee decided that a clause be inserted in the Constitution Act that "There shall be a statutory railway board for the administration of railways" while the functions, composition and powers of the Board would be determined by an Act of the Federal Legislature. Two members of the Committee, dissenting, urged that the Act should itself contain provisions embodying General Hammond's principal recommendations.

CONTROL OVER RATES AND FARES

The Committee was unanimously of the opinion that the Railway Board's powers over rates and fares should be transferred to an independent tribunal. Some members wished this to be set up by the Constitution Act, while others considered that the Federal Legislature should deal with the subject.

MUSLIM MEMBERS STAND ALOOF.

Muslim members of the Committee regretted that they were not prepared to express a definite opinion on the subject of a Statutory Railway Board, until a decision had been given reconciling their demands for one-third of the total number of seats in the Federal Legislature with the freedom of the States to select their own representatives. The representative of States stated in the most emphatic terms that they would, under no circumstances, agree to any restriction on the freedom of States to select their own representatives, by whatever method they considered suitable.—A. P.

Father Elwin's Ashram Raided

MADRAS, Mar. 3.

A correspondent wires from Dindori under date March 3:—

The police raided Father Elwin's Ashram at Karanjia on February 28 and seized some papers.—A. P.

HORATIO BOTTOMLY LOSES LIBEL CASE

Persuades The Jury But Can't Satisfy The Judge On Legal Points

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley was awarded £250 damages by the High Court special jury to-day for the alleged libel against Messrs. Woolworth and Co., but Mr. Justice Horridge ruled that there was no evidence to justify two of the jury's findings, and entered the judgment for Woolworths with costs.

Mr. Bottomley, who conducted his own case, complained that Woolworths sold in 1928, a "detective story magazine", which contained a libel on him and claimed damages.

The defence pleaded that it was innocent of the dissemination of the matter of which the complaint was made.

In his final address to the jury, Mr. Bottomley claimed that he was in the same position as a man who had received free pardon, but the Judge disputed the fact saying: "as you have served your sentence you are no longer a misdemeanant but there is nothing to say that you are in the same position as if the King had given you a free pardon."

The jury decided that the defendants were innocent of the knowledge that a libel was contained in the magazine, but were guilty of negligence owing to the absence of periodical examination of specimen magazines.

"Santilio" was scratched from Lincolnshire at nine to-day.—Reuter.

SUPPORT TO RAJAH-MOONJE PACT

Resolution By Bombay Removal Of Untouchability League

A meeting of the Council of the Untouchability Removal League held last night when a resolution congratulating Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah M.L.A., President, All-India Depressed Classes and Dr. B. S. Moonje, President Hindu Maha Sabha for entering into a pact at Delhi whereby both sides agree to stand by joint electorates was unanimously passed. It was decided that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the provincial Franchise Committee the Government of Bombay, the Premier and the Viceroy.

The resolution protested against the one-sided decision of the Bombay Government who favour separate electorates.

Karachi Printer Of Newspaper Ordered To Furnish Security

KARACHI, Mar. 3.

The keeper and printer of the "Sind Herald", an English daily, has been a ked to deposit Rs. 1,500 each.

Three vernacular dailies, "Sind Samachar", "Hitechu" and "Hindu Hasti", have been warned against publication of matter in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement. The total of arrests in Karachi is 176 in connection with the movement including 33 women.—A. P.

"CUTS" IN BRITAIN'S FIGHTING SERVICES

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Cuts in Britain's fighting services will cost the nation five and quarter million sterling less according to the estimates issued to-day and including Civil Service there will be a total saving of nearly 13 million sterling.

Civil Service savings amount to seven and half million sterling and Army savings to three and half million sterling. The total of country's estimates is 506,392,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

60 ARRESTS AT CHARSADDA

Anti-Shaukat Ali Demonstrators

PESHAWAR, Mar. 3.

In connection with Maulana Shaukat Ali's visit to Charsadda yesterday demonstrations were staged there by Congressmen resulting in sixty persons wearing red uniforms being arrested. About 200 "white-clothes" were dispersed by police without the use of force.

Two lashkars were lately collecting in Bajaur country. The first composed of Salarzais directed by the notorious Faquir Alingar has definitely dispersed. The other (Mammund Lashkar) has gone to Ambahar Valley. Some 200 tribesmen are moving down into the Mohmand country (Damishkot) where no doubt under the inspiration of the old Haji of Turangazi they are trying to stir up local Mohamands unsuccessfully so far.—A. P.

FRESH POLICE ORDER FOR EX-PRESIDENT PATEL

Passes Sleepless Night In Hospital

FAMOUS BEARD ONLY TRIMMED NOT SHAVED

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

Mr. V. J. Patel, the ex-Speaker of the Assembly, is still a prisoner within the four walls of a special Ward in the G. T. Hospital, Bombay. An order of the Police Commissioner served on him on Thursday evening requires,

(1) That he should not leave the Hospital without the permission of the Hospital Superintendent.

(2) That he should not receive any visitors without the permission of the authorities, and

(3) That he should not do anything in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement.

Two police constables and one sergeant are guarding the Special Ward in which Mr. Patel is lodged to see that these conditions are strictly observed.

FAMOUS BEARD STILL THERE.

Jail life and continued ill-health seem to have left an indelible mark on Mr. Patel. He looks very pale and considerably reduced and can walk with great difficulty. His famous beard is still there except that it has been trimmed. The suggestion that the barber has made short work of it is not true.

The Police Commissioner of Bombay has made an offer to Mr. Patel that he will be released from custody if he was willing to leave India for Europe by the next steamer for medical treatment. Mr. Patel intends to proceed to Vienna where he had received expert medical aid during his last sojourn to Europe, but in view of the weak state of his health he is not prepared to start immediately.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police conveyed this offer to Mr. Patel in the Hospital and the latter, it appears, informed him that he would decide the matter after consulting his medical advisers.

HIS FAMILY DOCTOR SEES HIM

Dr. Purshottam Patel, [illegible] ex-Speaker in the Ho[illegible] has not yet examine[illegible] will see the patient [illegible] (Friday).

It appears that [illegible] the Hospital on [illegible] Mr. Patel spent [illegible] and complaine[illegible] hardly any sle[illegible] mined on We[illegible] and Dr. Mo[illegible] appears, ha[illegible] ease to be [illegible] tel's old [illegible] trouble [illegible] CIVIL [illegible] The [illegible] ing [illegible] mak[illegible] abl[illegible] hi[illegible] t[illegible]

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	...Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
6 Months	... Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	... Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	... Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries RS. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-Yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS Bombay and Madras Presidencies for KRISHNANJAN, the best Indian Pain Balm. V. S. SASTRY & SONS, Secunderabad (DE).
A R 6772

WANTED—CANVASSERS, experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Ink. See personally DOLATRAM, KASHIRAM & CO., Thakurdwar, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
A 4485

WANTED by European Importers, SALESMAN for Sizing Material, etc. one with up-country experience preferred. Apply stating previous experience and terms to Box No. 1413, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4500.

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 100 and Agents on Rs. 40. to organise the sale of our "Premier Teas." Candidates must invest Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. Apply with postage for reply. PLEBEIAN B. & T. CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—ORGANISER on Rs. 150/- to 350/- to organise agency for the sale of tea leaf and dust loose or packed of the Ratnajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with stamps to JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS for NORTHERN INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. Liberal Remunerations. Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs. Gentlemen with previous experience of the line will be given preference. Write in strict confidence to MANAGING DIRECTOR, Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd., 18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.
A

[redacted] RETARY for the work [redacted] Chamber of Princes [redacted]s' office. Salary up [redacted] cording to qualifi- [redacted]e thorough know- [redacted] and Hindi; will [redacted] matters of leave, [redacted] security, pen- [redacted] Rules. Apply [redacted] copies of [redacted] not be re- [redacted] ich no ap- [redacted] ered, be- [redacted] he PRI- [redacted] HIGH- [redacted] DEV of [redacted] 386

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A capable and an experienced MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for Night Shift working. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to "NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS LTD., Indore, C. I.
A 4481

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with successful and popular schemes invites applications from influential parties for appointment as District Managers for Bombay Presidency. Consolidated salary and commission on generous scale. Applicants willing to make investment in Company's shares will have preference. Apply to Box No. 1403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 4447

Educational

SUCCESS in MATRICULATION as well as CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS of 1932. Guaranteed and Registered in Government Office. Fees charged on success. Apply personally PRINCIPAL. BARONS ENGLISH SCHOOL, Muljijetha House, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R 6577

Trade Announcement.

INSURE on MODERATE TERMS with discount. Buildings, Properties, Shops, Merchandise, Cars, Trucks, etc. through Box No. 1416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6782

TIME IS MONEY!—Also here in India! Follow the numerous gentlemen, who become our representatives A Life Office, really first class in every respect, offers you very liberal terms and every facility to become a part or whole time worker in our extremely promising business line! Apply for particulars to:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank Limited, (Incorporated in Germany). Largest Life Insurance Co., of European Continent. Head Office for INDIA:—Qutab Road, P. B. 117, DELHI.
4285

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 144 of 1932.

Re: Bai MALKABAI, daughter of David Varalkar of Bombay, Israil Inhabitant, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay.
..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: Messrs. LALA KOLA & COM., a firm: ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 2nd day of March, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1932.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
4503

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 139 of 1932.

Re. (1) HAJI JIWA KURJI. (2) MAHOMED JIWA KURJI and (3) ABDUL RAHIM JIWA KURJI, all residing at Imamwada, carrying on business in Tea and Hides and M. Canji Pachani, M. Canji & Co., Haji Jiwa Koorji & Central Tea Supply Co., carrying on business at Patka Building at Bhendy Bazar Road in Bombay: ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: HAJIBHOY MUNJI & Others: ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 1st day of March, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors firm as Insolvents.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1932
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
4502

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary appointment of an expert who has mature previous experience in the work of preparing and examining plans and estimates for and construction of underground drainage and also of Water Works in a City. Applications giving full particulars regarding age, qualifications, previous experience, and pay expected should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th March, 1932.

M. B. SANJANA.
President,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Surat, 29th February, 1932.
4504

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
Hakone Maru	11500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	26 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	22 Mar
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar.	2 April
Katori Maru	10000	31 Mar.	17 April

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	6 April	12 April

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/72, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 21171.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

TO ARMS! TWO ARMS!
He's Always on Duty for Love!
But, when love becomes a duty, merry Maurice dances out the door! His pretty wife finds you can lead a man to the altar but that doesn't make him a husband! See, what it takes to make the world's most charming love-maker, one woman's happy home-maker.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in "The Smiling Lieutenant"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
with
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
CHARLIE RUGGLES
MIRIAM HOPKINS
AN ERNST LUBITSCH Production
OPENING TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
THE EXCELSIOR

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Powerful Mystery Story
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
Featuring:
ROBERT RENDEL, BERYL STAPLETON.
Dialogue by Edgar Wallace.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 7 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Blazing Drama of the French Foreign Legion
HELL'S ISLAND
With
JACK HOLT, RALPH GRAVES. and DOROTHY SEBASTIAN.

NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN INDIA
COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY
100 p. c. FIRST COLOSSAL PICTURE
MADAN THEATRES'
DEVOTIONAL TALKING and SINGING
GORGEOUS PICTURE IN HINDI
GREATEST AND MOST COSTLY PRODUCTION OF INDIA
FIRST INDIAN TALKIE IN COLOURS.

BILWA MANGAL

OR

BHAKT-SOORDAS

WITH
PATIENCE COOPER
GREATEST STAGE AND SCREEN-STAR AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN STARS.

EXCELLENT MUSIC AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SONGS

VERY CLEAR VOICE BY 'R. C. A.' SYSTEM

Adapted for the Screen by the renowned INDIAN DRAMATIST AGHA HASHER KASHMIRI.
Shows: 6 and 10 P. M.

GLOBE-TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD)

AMERICAN COTTON STATISITCS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have issued the following supplement in thousands of Bales—

Week ending 26th Feb. 1932.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	202	12600	11580
Receipts at U.S. Ports	188	8331	7881
Exports from America —			
To Great Britain	43	834	881
To Continent	60	2496	3099
To Japan, Canada etc.,	83	2487	977
Total	186	5817	4957
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	235	8424	6909
Deliveries to Spinners—			
Great Britain (All kinds)	43	1510	1137
Visible Supply—			
Stocks at American Ports		4783	4049
Stocks at American Interior Towns		2031	1515
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2569	2196
Total		9383	7760
Last week		9420	7771
Difference on week		—37	—11
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		838	1090

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The eighth All-India Medical Conference will be held in Calcutta during the ensuing Easter holidays. Subjects concerning the vital interest to the medical profession in India and the formation of Indian Medical Council will be discussed in the Conference. Scientific Section of the Conference and the Exhibition will no doubt afford every medical man a good opportunity to know the advancement made in this country in medical science.

In order to make this Conference thoroughly representative of the medical profession of India it is requested that all members of the profession should join the Conference and take part in the deliberation. For particulars regarding accommodation, etc., please write to the Secretary, 67, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 3.
Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Gambhira, McIntyre, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 4.
Varela, Denne, Busrah.
Garbeta, Toresen, Calcutta.
Strathaird, Townshend, Sydney.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 3.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.
Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.
Steamer Hokkai Maru for Calcutta.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Col de Lana for Trieste.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Strathaird:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Strathaird, arrived in harbour yesterday at about 5 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 18th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers for home she sailed for Sydney etc.

S. S. Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garbeta will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 3.

S. S. Castalia; Agent:—Grahams Trading Co., Ld., from Manchester:—317 cases and 188 bales cotton, 103 bales cotton yarn, 5 cases cotton velveteen piecegoods, 57 cases and 15 bales cotton piecegoods, 12 bales grey cotton, 1 case all wool botany serge, 5 cases cotton and art. silk, 93 cases machinery, 3 cases sewing machines, 1 case varnish, 6 coils cotton rope, 6 cases elec. goods, 1 barrel lub'g. grease.

From Glasgow:—59 cases and 15 bales cotton piecegoods 103 cases cotton, 176 cases whisky, 25 cases ginger wine, 5 cases rum, 150 H Hos ale, 53 cases beer, 50 cases chemicals, 45 cases provision, 3 cases motor Chassis, 229 casks coal pitch, 2000 loose stoneware jars, 10 bales jute twine.

From Liverpool:—2 bales carpets, 1 case tobacco, 6 cases iron beds, 54 cases provision, 1 case hosiery, 21 cases hardware, 1 case motor cars, 1 case cotton lace, 6 casks cement colour, 35 cases machinery, 6 cases, 320 kegs, 1000 bags and 141 drums chemicals, 220 kegs, 74 casks and 76 drums aniline dyes, 2 cases hats, 3 cases cotton nets, 48 cases beer, 933 cases toilet requisites, 3 cases stationery, 3 cases and 150 drums lubricating grease, 3 cases cutlery, 2 cases toys, 18 cases cotton, 6 cases cotton yarn, 22 cases cotton piece goods, 1250 bundles galvanised corr. sheets.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 3.

S.S. Ranchi, for London:—10 bales per lamb skin with fur, Haji Azizullahoff; 11 bales per lamb skin with fur, H A Aminoff; 26 bales dry salted goat skin, D Abrahams & Sons; 9 bales per lamb skin with fur, Isaac Faizullah; 8 pots rosa oil, K V Poonja; 4 cases sandalwood oil, M M & Co; 600 bags groundnut in shell, M Bhuta & Co; 2 bales Ind. carpet, C Utam chand.

S.S. City of Venice, for Liverpool:—1896 bags Ind. myrabolum Amin & Son; 29 bales Ind. raw wool, Meyer Nissim; 27 bales Ind. Raw wool, The Bombay Co., Ltd; 667 bags Ind. linseed oil cake, W. Latham & Co.

For Dunkirk:—123 bags mustard seeds, M Bhuta & Co.

S.S. Delhi, for Antwerp:—128 bags myrabolum, J Narbheram.

For Hamburg:—110 bales ctry. cotton fly, L O Vora; 1400 bags groundnut oil cake, Haji Valimohomed Oomerbhoy; 7 cases dry beef casings, D Abraham & Sons; 32 cases bristles, and 600 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co; 2880 bags linseed and groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 48 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—1287 bags gr. nut seed, J Travers & Sons, Ltd.; 2280 bags groundnut and linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1300 bags joowar, T S Thadani & Co.

S.S. Iyo Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S.S. Yamagata Maru, for Hongkong:—300 bags til seeds, E S Abdul Kayum; 210 bags per. gum olibanum, 5 jottas dry fruits and 3 bundles ctry. sunamuki, Mathuradas & Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales Ind. cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Alipore, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co; 106 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Maha Shivratri: Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

S.S. "Ranchi" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay races: Spring Meeting, Second Day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Maulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. Vocal music by Himatlal Purshottam.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS

Telegraph communication with Iraq, Persia and the Persian Gulf, has been restored, but the line is working slowly.

Communication with Iraq, Persia and the Persian Gulf has now been restored to normal conditions.

HIND AMATEURS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association will stage "Rakshabaudhan" as a benefit performance in aid of the Bombay Padmashali Shri Markandaya Devasthan Fund to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Victoria Theatre Mr. S. S. Gangla will preside.

GITA PRAVACHAN.

Shastree Narhari Vishnu Godshe will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Friday) in the hall of late Sheth J. G. Nensey's Bungalow (Ratan Villa) near Matunga G. I. P. Railway station, at 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per s.s. "Yamagata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Microcosm and Macrocosm" to-day at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. F. J. Ginwala solicitor will preside. The lecture will be given in Gujarati.

VILLE PARLE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the "Besant-Arundale Lodge T. S. Ville Parle," Mr. Harjivan. K. Mehta will speak on "Signs of the Time" to-day at Hari-Nivas, Kurla Road, Ville Parle at 9 p.m. when Mr. M. S. Dikshit will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The 87th weekly public musical concert will be held by Prof. Ram Krishna Phatak in the Gayan-Hall of the above Vidyalaya (opposite Ambewadi, Girgaon) to-morrow 5th inst. at the 9-30 p.m.

Petit Moves Cut In Grant To E. G. Hospital

"EXPENDITURE FIVE TIMES GREATER THAN OTHER INSTITUTIONS"

Sir Rustom Disputes Figures, But Dr. Gilder Cites Quotations From Blue Book

The Bombay Legislative Council which was in a slumbering mood all these days was suddenly galvanised to action by a cut motion of Mr. J. B. Petit who moved to reduce the total grant of European General Hospital by Rs. 80,000.

EUROPEANS SIT ERECT.

The European members both officials and non-officials sat immediately erect into their seats and the Indian members who were dozing all the time were quickened to attention by the powder and shots which were exchanged by the sponsors and the opposers of the motion. Perhaps Sir Rustom Vakil who at an unguarded moment gave his assent to the discussion of the cut motion did not expect the tirade on his department as otherwise this cut motion would not have been discussed at all, it being not given to the president in time to be placed on the agenda.

One of the European speakers defending the expenditure on the E. G. Hospital said most of the beds were used by Goans.

An extension of four days has been given to the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council to whom Bill No. 1 of 1932 had been referred to last week for the submission of the report. This bill refers to the levying of duty on the consumption of electric energy and the amendment of Indian Stamp Act and Court Fees Act.

Last week when it was referred to the Select Committee, it was understood that the Select Committee's Report would be placed before the Council on the 10th inst.

EXTENSION GRANTED.

Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan intimated the Council on Thursday that it was not possible to submit the report on the 10th inst. as certain witnesses whom the Select Committee desired to examine in regard to the Bill had not yet come to Bombay. He therefore asked for an extension to submit the report till the 14th inst. The Council granted the extension. The Government expected about Rs. 25 lacs from this Bill but owing to modifications which the Select Committee has made, it is doubtful, if they would realise now more than Rs. 14 lacs.

AGRICULTURE "CUT" MOTION.

The Council further discussed the cut motion of Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulekar, who had moved the previous day to reduce by Rs. 100/- the total demand of Rs. 23,96,000/- under the head of "Agriculture".

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kamble, Minister for Agriculture assured the House that the activities of the department were carried on in the usual way and on the same scale in spite of the fact that the appointment of the Deputy Director of Agriculture was kept in abeyance. He also informed the house that the horticultural department was taking steps to improve the quality of mangoes grown in the presidency. An officer of the department had been sent to England to study the method of preserving mangoes and the question of exporting fruit to England and the continent of Europe.

RESEARCH DEPT.

The Research Department was retrenched but would not be disbanded. This department had made some advance in regard to the methods of cultivation of rice, "nagli" and cereals. In the propaganda work, the cultivators were advised in regard to the growing of different crops, particularly mangoes. In regard to Mr. Baloch's remarks of the locusts damaging the crops in Sind, Mr. Kambli pointed out that the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research had taken steps to give instructions to the Sind cultivators as to how to deal with the locusts pest. He, however, informed the House that there had been no locusts pest this year.

TOTAL DEMAND GRANTED.

Rao Bahadur Parulekar withdrew his cut motion and the total demand was granted.

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister of Local Self-Government then moved for a total grant of Rs. 23,70,000 under the head of "Public Health".

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona District) moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise a general debate on the Public Health Establishments.

"A WHITE ELEPHANT"

Mr. J. S. Kadri (Ahmedabad) characterised the Public Health Department as a white elephant, and urged the Government to do away with it. The knowledge of hygiene and sanitation had sufficiently spread among the school children and the public at large that the retention of the Department of Public Health, was not necessary.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners' Association) directed the attention of the Director of Public Health to the vegetable ghee sold in Bombay which was made of fish oil and enquired what had been done to the representations of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for levying heavy duty on that oil?

IN DEFENCE OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah pointed out that the local boards did not employ qualified health officers. Besides, the local boards were not in a position to supervise the sanitation work. Then, he said, the Public Health Department did useful work during fairs at Pandharpur by aking precautionary measures to prevent epidemics.

Dr. M. D. Dixit (Surat) did not agree with Mr. Kadri to do away with Public Health Department and said that organised sanitary institions were absolutely necessary in the presidency.

OFFICIAL TACTICS TO AVOID CRITICISM.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) said the two officers of Haffkine Institute who were on the voted list last year, were put on the non-voted list this year. Dr. Gilder suggested that the best way to avoid criticisms of the House would be to put all officers only clerks and menials on the on the non-voted list and keep only clerks and menials on the voted list for the sanction of the House. He then made reference to the Indian Pharmacopaea recommended by Indian Drugs' Committee, which work Dr. Gilder submitted, should be taken up by the Haffkine Institute which had a fine laboratory and all the facilities to make an excellent compendium to give information regarding the Indian drugs.

"DO AWAY WITH SURGEON-GENERAL."

Regarding retrenchment of the Public Health Department, he suggested to do away with the Surgeon-General than the Public Health Departments.

CUT MOTION LOST

Mr. Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil replying to the criticisms said that he could excuse Rao Saheb Kulkarni for his unfamiliarity and inexperience in regard to the Public Health Department, but he could not do so in the case of Mr. Kadri who was a Government Officer.

MOTION DEFEATED.

Replying to Mr. Petit he said that the representation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was sent back to the Municipal Commissioner for some further information, and after it was received from him, it would receive due consideration from the Government. Regarding posting of two officers of the Haffkine Institute to non-voted list, he could give no information, as he had not received information asked for from the Government. He hoped to push through the Indian Pharmacopea, if the Government of India placed an officer for that work, as it was an all-India matter.

The motion was then put to vote and was defeated, Mr. Kulkarni only voting for the motion.

The demand grant of Rs. 23,-70,000 was then granted.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners' Association) then wished to move a cut in the grant demanded fo the European General Hospital, Bombay.

The President asked the Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, if he had any objection to the cut motion being moved by Mr. Petit, since Mr. Petit had not given this motion mand, according to the Standing four days before the grant demand, according to the Standing Order.

Sir Rustom Vakil said that he had no objection, and Mr. Petit was asked to move the cut motion.

PLEA FOR BIGGER CUT.

Mr. Petit moved to cut down the grant of the European General Hospital by Rs. 80,000. Mr. Petit at the outset assured the House that he moved the cut with considerable hesitation and reluctance, and it was not at all his intention to create a communal or sectional prejudice. He wanted certain information from the Minister in charge of the hospitals, and if that information was satisfactory, he would not press for a division.

Mr. Petit then quoted figures to show that the J. J. Hospital had a cut in grant of 25 per cent, G. T. Hospital 30-1|2 per cent., while the E. G. Hospital had only 1-1 2 per cent. cut, as compared to the last year. He considered the cut much too small, as compared to the other two hospitals.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF COST.

Mr. Petit then pointed out that the Bombay Medical Union wanted certain information from the Surgeon General, but that being refused, they made their own enquiries and found that the expenditure in the E. G. Hospital was five times greater than the other hospitals. Mr. Petit then gave the expenditure of the different hospitals per head per day. While the expenditure of K. E. M. Hospital was Rs. 3-3-9 per head per day, and the Parsi General Hospital Rs. 4-10-2 per head per day, expenditure of the European Hospital was Rs. 14-12-0 per head per day. The ratio of expenditure in E. G. Hospital was therefore far higher than any other hospital in the city. Mr. Petit in conclusion remarked that even H. E. the Governor had reduced his household expenditure, and there was no reason why the expenditure of the E. G. Hospital should not be reduced.

SIR RUSTOM EXPLAINS.

Sir Rustom Vakil replied that 130 beds in the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals remained empty, and therefore the grant showed less amount. If all these beds were restored, the grant alone would show a large increase. Then the patients of the E. G. Hospital paid for what they got. That was not the case with the other two hospitals. Sir Rustom then quoted figures to show that there were 130 beds in E. G. Hospital, and expenditure per head per day came to about Rs. 5 and not Rs. 14.

GILDER QUOTES FROM BLUE BOOK.

Dr. M. D. Gilder quoted figures from the Government blue book to show that out of an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs in E. G. Hospital, Rs. 2 lakhs were under "miscellaneous". Last year there were 130 beds in E. G. Hospital, while this year they were reduced to 125, but the expenditure remained the same. Rs. 5,700 were spent on plugs to keep hot water bottles. Dr. Gilder asked how many hot water bottles (laughter).

USED BY GOANS.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Chamber of Commerce) said patients in E. G. Hospital did not go to enjoy luxuries. It was their duty to see that the hospital was run efficiently and that they got the value for the money spent. He was against preferential treatment, but at the same time, he protested against the cut as it did not show where and how reduction in the expenditure was to be made. He also pointed out that out of the 130 beds most of them were used by Goans.

At this stage the Council rose for the day.

CHEMBUR ARRESTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHEMBUR, Mar. 2.

The first "Dictator" of Chembur, who was released on parole was arrested on Monday, at Chembur, and sentenced to 18 months' R. I. by Mr. Chaubal, the Kurla Magistrate.

The Second "Dictator" of Chembur and a volunteer were arrested on the 28th ulto while performing the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony at Chembur, and sentenced to 6 and 4 months' R. I. respectively, by the same Magistrate.

DR. ARTHUR ROY ACQUITTED

Charges Of Forgery And Attempt To Cheat Fall Through

JUDGE ACCEPTS JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

The acquittal of Dr. A. R. S. Roy was the subject of discussion amongst lawyers and laymen present at the High Court on Thursday when a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' was given by the Jury on charges of forgery and using dishonestly the forged documents as genuine and a similar verdict was given on a charge of attempt to cheat to the extent of Rs. 10,850.

When discharged from the dock by the presiding judge, Dr. Roy received many congratulations from friends as well as sympathisers on his honourable acquittal, while Mrs. Roy thanked Mr. N. H. Jhabwala, counsel for the accused, for ably defending her husband.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused forged the signatures of the manager of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Bombay Head Office, while endorsing the alterations made on a life policy, insured by him for Rs. 15,000 in 1906, as regards age and the year of maturity. He also secured two letters, purporting to have been signed by the manager, as regards the full payment of the premia due from the assured. On the guarantee of these documents, he was promised by a financier a sum of Rs. 10,850, which was to be paid after the registration of the valuable security. However it did not materialise, as the accused was subsequently arrested on the complaint of the assistant secretary of the Insurance Company, who found, in the course of his investigations, that the signatures endorsing the alterations on the policy that had already lapsed, as well as on two letters purporting to have been written from the office, were not genuine.

DEFENCE PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

The defence was based on a lengthy statement commencing with the antecedents of the accused and the high position occupied by him in life, rounding up with an innocent conduct throughout the ordeal of investigations and ending with a request to the Jury to do him justice.

JUDGE SUMS UP.

His Lordship, in the course of his summing-up, said that the charge of forgery could not stand, in the absence of a model to trace or imitate. The two letters typed on the office letter-heads and press copied in the office should be regarded to go in favour of the accused and to prove his innocence. It was curious in the experts' evidence that one hand, and not man, had been responsible for the writings, disputed as well as admitted. The only evidence against the accused was that of the handwriting expert, but it was unsafe and dangerous to rely on the opinion of the expert unless corroborated by other circumstantial evidence. The conduct of the accused showed that he did not use knowingly the 'forged' documents. What went against him was that the receipts of the premia paid were not preserved, the taking out of a pen-knife for the alleged committing of suicide, and the alleged weeping of the accused and his wife in the presence of the finance-broker, when told about the impending arrest. The accused explained that the pen-knife was taken out to pare the diseased nail of one of his fingers. Weeping was possible out of emotion and expressing of fear in several ways was not a conclusive evidence to prove the guilt. If the accused had no knowledge as regards the forged documents till August 25, the charge of attempt to cheat also fell to the ground. The academical career of the accused should not weigh with the jury as the law was no respector of persons, and also the argument that the accused was an undischarged insolvent because insolvency was a piece of misfortune which might overtake even a respectable person at any time.

ACQUITTED AND DISCHARGED.

His Lordship, accepting the unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' returned by the jury, acquitted the accused and ordered him to be discharged forthwith.

GOVT. TO RAISE £1,000,000 BY SWEEPSTAKES

Irish Experts To Be Invited To Egypt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 2.

Cairo.—It is understood that two Irish "experts" will be invited to Egypt in order to advise the Government in the organisation of sweepstakes by which, it is hoped, to raise £1,000,000 for building a new government hospital for which at present there are no funds.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.

New York, Mar. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	7.15
To-day's Opening Rate	7.16
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.06
Difference	—.09
Broach Expectation	Rs. 228

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. MAY.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Previous Closing Rate	5.42
To-day's Opening Rate	5.53
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	5.49
Difference	plus.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 3.

Silver Ready	19 3/8
Difference	—.2 as.
Silver Forward	19 1/2
Difference	—.3 as.

Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Silver ready	57	14	0
Silver Fagan	59	0	0
Gold ready	29	1	0
Gold Fagan	29	1	6

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES. Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 3.

Previous Closing	3.48 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.49
Difference	plus 5/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 3.

Previous Closing	3.48 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.48 5/8
To-day's Closing	349
Difference	plus. 5/8

GANDHIJI'S DANDI HOST ARRESTED

Mr. S. A. Wasi Removed To Byculla Jail

Mr. Sirajuddin, A. Wasi, a Muslim merchant and a prominent member of the Nationalist Muslim Party, was arrested by the police on Thursday under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. He was removed to the Byculla Jail.

Mr. Wasi it may be mentioned is a friend of Mahatma Gandhi and when Gandhiji first broke the Salt Act in April 1930 he stayed with his party in Mr Wasi's bungalow at Dandi.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL

Protest Against Arrest Of Dr. And Mrs. Mehta

There was a hartal in Bombay on Thursday as a protest against the arrest of Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Mrs. Hansa Mehta. The Dava Bazar (Medicine Market) was closed and the cloth market did not, transact any business. The shops in Girgaum and Kalbadevi also joined in the hartal.

Muslim Congress Worker Arrested

A Muslim Congress worker, was also arrested by the city police on Thursday under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. He was taken to the Byculla Jail.

Four Months' Rigorous For "Patrika" Seller

Four months rigorous imprisonment was the sentence passed by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on a Hindu youth who was arrested at Gulalwadi while selling "Prabhat Patrika" on Thursday morning. A silver medal found on the person of the accused was the object of curiosity and the Magistrate called for a magnifying glass with a view to read the inscription on the medal. The inscription was "Ram Sabha".

The accused on receiving the sentence shouted national slogans in the court room.

To Officiate As Chief Justice

Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law is to officiate as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court during the absence of the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, on leave.

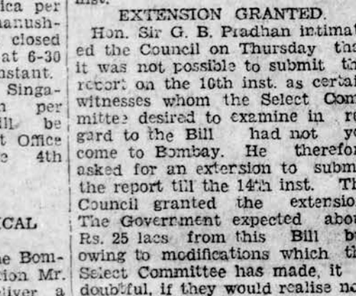
PATHE CINEMA. DAILY at 6-30 and 10

ADVENTURE! LOVE! ROMANCE!

HILARIOUS COMEDY!

BEAUTIFUL SONG!

Samuel Goldwyn presents "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"



EVELYN LAYE JOHN BOLES & LEON ERROL

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

The Greatest Combination of Popular Stars Ever Screened

IT'S A GRAND SHOW

Book now at S. ROSE & CO. or Theatre.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 12TH MARCH

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

CITY LIGHTS

BOOKING HAS NOW STARTED AT S. ROSE & CO. AND AT

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY.

THE CAPITOL

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A THRILLING LOVE OF THE SEA REPLETE WITH ROMANCE AND THRILLS.

SHIPMATES

WITH

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

DOROTHY JORDAN

CLIFF EDWARDS

Also the opening of

The Sukkur Barrage

Included In Movietone News And

A DOGVILLE COMEDY

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

For Schools At Reduced Prices

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.

THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!

EAST of BORNEO

EAST of BORNEO

MORE ANIMALS THAN NOAH'S ARK!

SEE

A WHITE WOMAN'S TREK OF

9,000 MILES

FOR THE MAN SHE LOVES!

TO-MORROW

THE

TRANSATLANTIC

ARRIVES AT

THE RIALTO

WITH

GRETA NISSEN

LOIS MORAN

MYRNA LOY

JEAN HERSHOLT

EDMUND LOWE

GET READY TO GO ABOARD AND HAVE YOUR SHARE OF

THRILLS! INTRIGUE!! ROMANCE!!!

HAVE YOU NOT BOOKED YET

FOR THE

"T" OF TREAT IN ENTERTAINMENT

At Bombay's Leading Talkie-House

THE CAPITOL

TO-MORROW

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

NORMA

NORMA

SHEARER

SHEARER

In Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's

A FREE SOUL

A FREE SOUL

WITH THE WINNER OF THE ACADEMY OF MOTION PICTURE ARTS & SCIENCES 1931 TROPHY

LIONEL BARRYMORE

AND THE NEW SCREEN IDOL

CLARK GABLE

PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY MARCH 4, 1932

A SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE?

Sir Samuel Hoare presented the House of Commons with a very agreeable picture of Government's toleration in India of hostile Press opinion and inaccurate reports. Government, he assured the House, had but one purpose in view and that was to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism. Outside the action taken with that object a very wide latitude was being allowed to the Press. Indeed, so averse were the Government to interfering with the liberty of correspondents, that "several most inaccurate reports as to what had been happening in India had appeared in the foreign and Indian Press." Members of the House of Commons ought to have been much impressed by this account of Government in India, in contrast to the stern and firm policy to which they are pledged, actually practising a self-denying ordinance in their solicitude for the freedom of the circulation of news and expression of opinion.

UNLIKE REALITY.

Unfortunately, the picture drawn by the Secretary of State, like most of the representations of angelic sublimity on the part of officialdom in India contained in his speech, is very far removed from realities. But we doubt whether this obviously disingenuous defence of official methods in India can have really convinced any but the most hard-crusted Die-hard. Others must have wondered why, when the Government are so tolerant of the reckless inaccuracy and exaggeration of foreign correspondents in India, a mere district officer should consider himself free to hold up a comparatively harmless telegram to a member of Parliament and be protected in his presumption with all the weight of the authority of the Secretary of State. And they, no doubt, were able to form their own conclusions.

THE TRUE PICTURE.

The fact of the matter is that there is no wide or even reasonable latitude allowed to the Indian Press and subtle forms of censorship are employed to prevent the free transmission of independent news and views of what is going on in India to the British public. The former we need not enlarge upon. The public in this country are well aware that newspapers are conducted under the handicap of restrictions, some of which can only be described as fantastic and some of which are definitely outside the purview of what Sir Samuel Hoare describes as the sole purpose of the Government. It is not too much to say that the Provincial Governments have taken advantage of the occasion to set up a general control of the activities of newspapers which far exceeds the necessities involved by their efforts to suppress Congress activities and of a kind after which the Executive in this country has always hankered and constantly endeavours to get into its hands.

STOPPED IN THE POST.

As for the latter it is notorious that telegrams intended for publication in England which do not emanate from foreign correspondents are refused transmission by the Telegraph Department on the ground that their transmission would not be in the public interest. The latest instance that has come to our notice is that of a telegram which was addressed to the "India Review," the "Daily Herald," and the "Spectator" by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on February 27th, but was refused by the Benares Telegraph Office as he says "on technical grounds." Other instances of the same kind have come under our notice. Another sphere in which censorship is exercised is in regard to the transmission of certain Indian newspapers abroad.

NEWSPAPERS TOO!

We have received complaints that newspapers addressed to Indians resident in England and on the Continent fail to reach the addressees. But this is not a new thing, for on February 13th we published a letter from our London correspondent, from which we quote for re-perusal the following extract:

"But it is necessary to point out that Sir Samuel is wrong in maintaining that there is no rigid censorship on correspondence and other literature coming from India..... A number of Indians have informed me that they are feeling much inconvenienced in the manner they are treated at present. They are neither getting their letters from India nor are they able to understand the situation through the Indian newspapers, of which supply has also been cut off in some cases. The following are some of the papers that are being watched by the Customs or other agencies responsible for this inconvenience to the Indian community. The "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian Daily Mail," the "Hindustan Times," the "Tribune," the "People," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Nava Kal."

BANNED IN N. W. F. P.

What is more surprising, or would be, perhaps, to Sir Samuel Hoare if he is not already aware of it, is the fact that a censorship of the same kind is exercised in the country itself over the transmission of newspapers. This takes various subtle forms but it will suffice to deal with a concrete instance. Sir Samuel Hoare said that the restrictions imposed "for military purposes" in the North-West Frontier Province had been removed and "no check to-day was placed on any foreign newspaper correspondent in sending news to this country or any part of Europe." It is curious in view of this that the circulation of Indian newspapers in the Province should be banned or restricted. But such is the fact. Only a few days ago we received in this office a communication from Wheeler's Bookstall at Peshawar requesting that no more copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" should be sent, as the sale of the paper in Peshawar is banner.

DOUBLE PRECAUTION.

Sir Samuel Hoare's plea that there is great liberality in the treatment of the Press and the transmission of news is thus directly at variance with the facts. A double precaution is taken to prevent news reaching Europe and certain parts of India. First, there are the very severe and rigid restrictions imposed on papers in regard to the kind of news that they are not allowed to publish, and, second, as if this were not sufficient protection for official activities and adequate precaution against incentives to unlawful activities, there is this embargo placed on the transmission to or sale of newspapers in certain places after they are printed.

WHY DO THEY FEAR?

Sir Samuel Hoare's assertions in the matter and his plea that Government action is "designed for one purpose alone" are incorrect. As for the Governments in this country they will, not doubt, continue to think that they know what is best for themselves. But impartial people will be inclined to wonder why, if the manner in which the policy of repression is being carried on is so free from reproach, it should be necessary to impose such curious restrictions on the publication of news and to interfere in this arbitrary manner with the transmission and sale of public journals.

IRWIN INCORRIGIBLE

In his address at Oxford on the Indian political situation when he told his audience what he felt after "looking at the facts in India as I have seen them", Lord Irwin was in a Sunday school mood. The homily he delivered will be regarded in India as merely platitudinous. Ex-Viceroys and British politicians have frequently blessed India with the consoling thought that "the aspirations of political India are a perfectly natural outcome of the human instinct and desire to manage their own affairs". Lord Irwin after reiterating this pious observation asks "the British, of all people in the world, to understand" and sympathise with Indians. The large phalanx of Tory back-benchers who applauded Sir Samuel Hoare's emphatic demand for the continuation of Ordinance Rule also "sympathise" with India and claim "to understand" her although their knowledge of "facts" about India is in many cases piteously meagre.

Lord Irwin made a fatuous plea for the "double policy" which he said was "imposed" upon Britain "during the present unhappy situation in India". Who rendered that situation unhappy? Why does the ex-Viceroy who left this country after having carried through to successful fruition the policy of securing an understanding with Gandhiji, in spite of the persistent opposition of his bureaucratic advisers, hesitate openly to condemn the reversal of that policy? "Force by itself, never solved any political problem", says Lord Irwin. He, of all men, has reason to know this. He failed to make a success of his Ordinance policy and had the courage to give it up. Why has he not the courage now to tell his Tory friends, flashed with political power and anxious "to teach India a lesson", that they have embarked upon a futile career of insensate repression which regards with contempt that very appeal to "reason, argument, persuasion, conciliation" which Lord Irwin makes.

It is no good asking "Indian frends" and "British sympathisers" to come together "to create something unique in the world's history", so long the Hoar-Willingdon policy is busy creating "something unique" in the history of British rule in India,—humiliating a whole nation in the vain hope that cowed down and weary of protest, Indians will accept whatever is doled out to them as the next measure of reform.

THEIR OWN "DEATH-WARRANT"

The memorandum submitted to the Franchise Committee by over 5,000 persons representing a number of associations of the so-called Depressed Classes in Bombay is evidence of a strong reaction in that community against the device of separate electorates. The representative character of the memorandum cannot be questioned by anybody who knows anything about the Depressed Classes in this City. Dr. Ambedkar, who was shocked at Mr. M. C. Rajah's changed views in favour of joint electorates may be more shocked at the democratic urge in his community in his own City. It would be well if he could be shocked back into his old attitude towards joint electorates.

Another section of the Bombay 'Depressed Classes', led by Mr. Baloo, shares with the above group its enthusiasm for joint electorates but feels that for some time to come a minimum number of seats should be reserved for them. The question of reservation of seats during the necessarily brief transitional period can be easily settled by those who are agreed on the principle of joint electorates. From this point of view the recent Pact between the All-India Depressed Classes Association and the Hindu Mahasabha may be hopefully regarded as a move towards the final solution of the communal problem. Whatever compromises may be found necessary in that solution, we earnestly hope that the "Depressed Classes," whose greatest grievance is that they are already isolated from the Hindu community, will not be further isolated and will have their rights fully protected.

VALUES OF EDUCATION

Criticism Of The Dynamics Of Civilization

(By "ACADEMICUS").

A man told me once how, when some British Indian official or pedagogue (and their roles are somehow interchangeable) delivered a Platonic discourse on the alleged high and noble duties of Indian students, he recalled the sight of the monumental Roll of Honour each English college proudly maintained in memory of the boys who fell in the last War and said to himself:— "Imagine this wise and venerable Chancellor of the —— University addressing the pale ghosts of those dead, young English heroes! And yet English patriotism is not the last word in the love of one's country of which Homer sings....."

ROLL OF HONOUR.

The sense of irony one feels in this is too profound for expression; and one wonders whether the Governor of Bombay would not have taken the precaution of qualifying the general statement he made at a recent local prize-giving function, namely, that

"We hear much criticism on all sides from too ardent politicians that these are times when everybody should work for their country and students should not spend their time in education. This, however, is an obvious fallacy, for no nation can maintain her place in civilization without paying due attention to the education of the young"

if only to respect the memory of those of the English students who considered what they thought to be service of their country more important and risked 'civilisation' by the neglect of their academic studies. The War, too, in which they bled and died was a politicians' war as some of them survived to tell us and the brutality and violence through which they lived whilst the British Bottomleys crowed triumphantly had no illusions of false patriotism for them. The war-emotion that touched the hearts of these young men with fire-like effect lives to-day in the most representative post-War English poetry and literature and is unfortunately too virile and vocal to be suppressed with a gesture of executive fiat.

WAR AND PATRIOTISM.

Nor is this phenomenon peculiar to England. Practically every European country preserves the record of the War mood and its emotional reaction and it furnishes an important contribution to the psychological analyses of the motives and acts that led to, and made possible, the monstrous fact of War. It may be that the voice that speaks through these media of tortured consciousness and wisdom will prove quite ineffectual in the face of another, similar emergency or menace of war. If a War-broken generation, whose sad voice is raised in the midst of the hell of human slaughter and pain cannot make another war, the next one, one is afraid, will do it. But what is interesting for the purpose of the point at issue is the fact that not the severest condemnation of war spitted out by its victims and cripples could deny the existence of patriotic feeling in its grand isolation, its fineness in origin, even if it mixed with the stinking mud of torn human flesh. A chastened post-war world praises it while condemning its terrible exploitation and it hopes (and it is perhaps futile to do so) that it might have been employed for some noble purpose of peace and human happiness.

TRUTH ABOUT POLITICIANS.

The politicians, paradoxically enough, always become the scapegoats and culprits both in one. And yet they are not immune from the necessity of human limitations. They are inhuman certainly, as the system is inhuman and different from the individual and may it not be that the scapegoats are merely creatures of a predominant machinism, a symbol and mask for some not indefinable reality of communal or national life that works silently behind them? There are politicians and politicians—those who act as agents of a governing-class and community of interests under the regime of a modern bourgeois-state or the so-called democracy or those hired footmen feasting off crumbs of lucrative office as well as the prophets of a cause and idealism in the case of a subject-nation. The Governor of Bombay undoubtedly had in mind some class of deliberately mischievous persons who exploited the students for certain unspeakable machinations and induced the latter to neglect their education to the grave risk of civilization. Yet history proves this is a glaring fallacy when we find the students themselves contributing to the dynamics of civilization by making history. No real civilization would be possible with a "status quo" and a sterile standardization of human behaviour: as well demand to remain prize-boys and prize-girls receiving the officially charming smiles of the distinguished president of the function.

CASE OF INFANTILISM.

It is rather a pity because outgrowing one's nonage into a man's or woman's estate brings sadness and disillusion. Why did we not remain the little children that we were once to be eternally pampered and patted on the cheek? It is so ideally idyllic. Why indeed? Yet the fact remains that we do grow up. May this not apply to the students equally who must grow up and may it not be that, instead of being the victims of machiavellian politicians, they actually evolve into them themselves. Education, after all, is a fluid and Einsteinistic term: its values are not formulated by exact criteria. And would the Governor praize the work of, and distribute prizes to, the budding and half and three-quarters blown artists of the Sir J. J. School of Art if they did not hold out some promise of creative work of better merit in future? Would he preach the doctrine of arrested growth or infantilism?

Notes of the Day

Wanted Indian Governors.

The Governor-Designate of Bengal is a non-Indian, so is that of the Frontier Province, and so too may be the new Governors for all or most of the Indian provinces even under Swaraj. The idea that a Governor must as a rule be a Britisher and therefore non-Indian is repugnant to the spirit of Swaraj and must be consistently opposed. Most non-Indian Governors are necessarily birds of passage in India and know little of the condition or even the language of the people they are called upon to govern. Some of them do not trouble to learn the language, live in exclusive aristocratic life, and in fact even the Indian officials who constantly cluster round them are imbued with the spirit of exclusiveness and extravagance. As a rule and not as an exception, Indians must be Governors and Governors-General in India.

That Is Why.

Sophisticated people sometimes ask if it is wise retrenchment to cut down mercilessly grants to primary schools and hospitals. But questions like this have to be considered from a broad point of view. If grants for schools and colleges and hospitals are not cut down, how on earth can Government find adequate funds for parties like the one the Governor of Bombay gave on Wednesday when he had to entertain no less than 2,000 guests? Merely because hundreds of leaders are put upon coarse "bhakar" in jail, it won't do for officials and Rajas and Sardars and other "society folk" to forego their periodic parties. If it is asked why such parties should be at the public expense, some would promptly reply that parties like these give opportunities to the Governor to come in close contact with many of the people he has to govern. For instance, at the party in question the Governor, according to the "Times of India" "must have shaken hands with at least 1,500 people" in the space of about an hour. Thus is the Empire preserved.

Not All of Them.

Wild beasts in Kanara have reason to be grateful to the local officials' indulgence towards them. Many farmers in that hilly district were deprived of their gun licences for political reasons during the Satyagraha movement and only a few of them have since regained the licences. Lathis, which are strong enough to break men's heads, do not make much impression on wild boars and elephants. These animals have accordingly a happy time of it in the fields and orchards where people are still desperate enough to stay and grow any crop. Though the population of the district has been steadily decreasing during the last 30 years or so and the wild beasts are multiplying and the arable land is being converted into jungle, the district as a whole has not yet become a jungle. When a question was asked in the Legislative Council if it was a fact that the villagers whose licences were cancelled or suspended lived in the midst of forests and were exposed to the ravages of wild beasts, Mr. G. A. Thomas tritely replied, "Not all of them". If the wild animals in question could speak, they would probably say: "Shabas, Thomas."

Swaraj Bhawan Dispensary.

The report seems too good to be true that the U. P. Government, who a few days ago took possession of the Swaraj Bhavan at Allahabad together with the Congress hospital situated therein, have now decided to open a dispensary in the Bhavan. It will do the people some good to visit the dispensary and learn something of the inspiring history of the Swaraj Bhavan. That history will in some respects be an excellent study in contrasts. As regards Government's proposal to name the dispensary "Colonel Ganj Dispensary" we have no doubt but the people themselves will call it "Congress" Dispensary. And, very comprehensive as the U. P. Ordinances are, they cannot, we suppose, penalise the use of that name.

Politics Versus Banking

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In its issue of the 27th February last your evening contemporary "The Evening News of India" came out with an editorial article on the above subject containing an unwarranted suggestion that the shareholders who demanded the appointment of Indian auditors only at the last annual general meeting of the Central Bank of India were actuated by political or racial prejudice. As this suggestion was only a figment of the writer's own imagination and was calculated to evade the real issue, I, alongwith my friend Mr. A. D. Shroff, sent a reply rebutting this accusation but your contemporary has failed to show us the ordinary courtesy and fairplay of publishing the same.

I fail to understand how any reasonable person, Indian or European, can resist the demand for the employment of Indian talent, whenever such talent is available, in concerns enjoying the benefit of Indian capital, management and popular patronage. The Chairman's explanation that "without a certificate from a firm of British auditors, the Bank would not continue to obtain the facilities and privileges which it now enjoys in London"—is, I submit, not only an ineffective scarecrow but is most detrimental to the credit of the Bank. It can only mean ttht either banks in London are racially discriminating or that they are not prepared to accept the balance-sheet of the Central Bank as true, unless it is certified by a firm of British auditors. I wonder whether in eulogising the British auditors the Directors appreciated that they were unwittingly casting unmerited reflection on the eminent firm of Indian auditors at whose head is Sir Shapurji Billimoria the auditor of the Imperial Bank.

I may assure you that the shareholders who urged this demand are too well-known to the Bank to have their solicitude for the Bank's welfare questioned by the management.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. KAPADIA.

Rare Painting Stolen

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 2.

Amsterdam.—Valuable paintings and many rare museum pieces were stolen from the famous Castle of Nijenrode near Bruekelen on Monday night. A reward of 10,000 guilders has been offered for their recovery.

Tipsy-Cake

HAS THE WORLD LOST ITS MENTAL BALANCE?

Sir Malcolm Hailey in Speculative Mood.

Heading in "Pioneer."

You know the story of the soldier who complained to the sergeant that he was the only man in the company keeping step?

* * *

Another intriguing headline.

"WILL BRITAIN LEARN BY EXPERIENCE?"

Yes Sir. She will. She learns everything by experience. How do you suppose she learnt to get gold out of India?

* * *

Sir John Anderson, Governor-Designate of Bengal says there is no period of his career to which he looks back with greater satisfaction than the period of his co-operation with Irish leaders who eventually took over the reins of Government. He ought to get on well with the stars of the Dalhousie Institute.

* * *

There isn't any close analogy, however, with anything he will find in India. He had to co-operate with the Irish leaders after the Treaty was signed and there was no "eventually" about it. They took over the reins straightaway and gave him his orders.

* * *

The transformation of the Frontier Province has become an accomplished fact. The Chief Commissioner has been turned into a Governor and His Honour becomes His Excellency. That is what is called "constitutional reform."

* * *

The "Evening News of India" came out yesterday with a picture of Sir Austen Chamberlain labelled "Mr. Neville Chamberlain". The child can't be expected to know everything. But with great presence of mind the correct portrait was instituted just as the "Final" was going to press.

* * *

"After all," she told her infuriated Mother, "Toat was only a trial. This is final."

* * *

There were 2000 guests at the Bombay Governor's Garden Party on Wednesday and Sir Frederick Sykes, fired by Lord Willingdon's handshake marathon at New Delhi, shook hands with 1500 of them. The neglected 500, it is reported, went away in a huff,—after duly partaking of the refreshments.

* * *

"Brave men cannot remain slaves," was Shaukat Ali's call to Peshawar. Sixty Muslim volunteers who took the slogan too seriously were arrested for making demonstrations on the occasion of his visit.

* * *

"To an enquiry where he was going Mr. Patel replied in his characteristic way 'I don't know'." Characteristically cryptic but not characteristically ignorant.

* * *

After depositing Mr. Patel in the hospital, the police thoughtfully served an order on him forbidding him to leave it in case he might suddenly leap off the bed and run away. They are now debating whether to order him to undergo an operation or not to undergo an operation. The point will probably be referred to the Home Member.

* * *

"America is horrified"—about the airman's missing baby. It's curious how many horrible things happen in America without horrifying it. Gang murders on the street in broad day-light, brutal lynchings and burnings of negroes and such like horrors excite little interest. But a kidnapped baby in a sleeping suit simply freezes the nation with horror.

* * *

Reuter has been caught by the wave of horror and calls it "one of the world's most amazing kidnapping cases" and it will remain the "world's most amazing," because it happened in America and the papers say so, until a new sensation bursts.

* * *

The only person that is impervious to the horror of the horrible affair is the baby, which was carried off peacefully sleeping without uttering a cry and has since been reported "in a cryptic telephone message by an unknown voice" to a Philadelphia newspaper to be "well-cared for by a trained nurse." Ain't they cute these American newsgetters.

* * *

That scissors and paste column disappeared from the Bori Bunder evening organ yesterday. It's about time it was stopped. There's a limit to literary piracy, even for infants.

GOVERNMENT GROW COLD OVER REORGANISATION

Select Committee's Rough Handling Of Finance Bill Causes Enthusiasm To Wane

(By Our Lobby Correspondent.)

The Bombay Council lobby was buzzing with talk about the contemplated compression of the Bombay Cabinet from seven to four, and the possible elimination of an Executive Councillor and a Minister. (Reports of the early retirement of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and the axeing of a Minister were set at rest by the Hon. Sir Govind Balvant Pradhan, the Finance Member, announcing his holiday trip to England during the second half of April.

It is reliably understood, the Finance Member is going on four months' leave from the last week of April. He will be returning to Bombay from his English tour in August. Till then, it appears, there will be no changes or reduction in the Cabinet. The temporary vacancy caused by Sir Govind Pradhan's departure, will not be filled up.

RE-ORGANISATION.

The Finance Member will not be present when the Re-organisation Committee sits. Talk about that Committee is now becoming less and less audible. It is said that there is only a remote possibility of the Secretary of State in Council giving exemption in the case of Sir Frederic Gauntlett as the Act is specific that a retired Auditor General cannot be employed again under the Crown. The Bombay Advocate General to whom the point whether the chairmanship of the Committee is a post under the Crown, was referred, it is reported has given his opinion that the Secretary of State's sanction is necessary, as he considers the chairmanship of the Committee is a post under the Crown.

COLD FEET.

Secondly, the Finance Bill Select Committee has chilled Government's enthusiasm. Yesterday morning they upset the Government by not agreeing to the enhanced stamp duty as scheduled under Part 4 of the Bill. By a large majority, the Committee extended the existing rates of duty for one more year. As for Part 5, the Committee have invited three witnesses, one from the Cotton Brokers' Association, one prominent cotton merchant and a solicitor to give evidence to-day, regarding the stamp duty on forward business.

NOT WORKABLE.

The opinion is expressed that stamp duty on forward business will not prove workable. Many respectable firms never reduce to writing future businesses which they enter on the phone. The Government would find it very difficult to trace the contracts thus entered. Secondly any duty on future business would be unwelcome as the business is already dull and the firms cannot bear any additional expenditure. From both the financial and practical point of view this part of the bill is strongly opposed. Hence this source of revenue also will not be available to Government.

ONLY ELECTRICITY LEFT

The only field left to the Government is the surcharge on electricity.

The Government I understand, propose to move during the second reading of the bill an amendment to the Select Committee's report that the existing rates of Court fees be levied up to Rs. 5,000 and the enhanced rates as proposed by them in the bill be applied over Rs. 5,000. There promises to be a lively discussion in the house on the bill during the second reading which will start on Monday or Tuesday week.

PEACE MOVE

The House will witness another interesting day on the 12th instant when Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's motion praying the Governor to summon a conference of leaders of various political parties in the province in order to find means of establishing a peaceful and calm atmosphere and to secure the co-operation of all parties in facilitating the work of the several Committees set up to help in framing a new constitution. There prevailed a wrong impression that his motion was disallowed by the president who later informed the House, he had not received notice of any such motion.

ONE STEP MORE FOR SIND.

The Sind block is found to be very busy. The Lothian Committee is arriving here on the 7th instant. The Sindhis want to advance one further step towards their goal of separation from Bombay during the Committee's stay there. How to raise the separation question before the Lothian Committee, which is dealing with the franchise problem, is their proposition.

They have been holding midnight meetings discussing the above issue as well as their views on the franchise question. They want to shoot birds at one shot. Separation of Sind and Separate electorates.

P. & O. LUXURY LINER REACHES BOMBAY

s. s. Strathiard Has An Exciting Experience In Red Sea

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

S. S. Strathiard, the P. & O.'s new 22,000 ton turbo electric liner introduced in the Australian-Indian line touched Bombay on Thursday on her maiden voyage. She is a beautiful vessel with nine decks lavishly furnished and decorated. Up-to-date arrangements have been installed to let in fresh air and light. An attractive feature is the swimming pool on the C deck paved with coloured Irish bricks.

Strathiard is of the same model as her sister Strathnaver which has just returned home after her successful maidan voyage to Australia. The second "Strath" also has a tourist class which provides "maximum comforts at minimum rates." She had a very delightful voyage and exciting experience in the Red Sea.

SAVED FROM SHARKS.

A passenger related that after leaving Port Said, 250 miles down, a sixty-year old man was seen in the sea at about 10-30 a.m. An alarm was raised. The ship was immediately stopped and in a few minutes the drowning man was thrown a life belt, which he was unable to reach. A life boat was lowered. And made her way swiftly towards him and picked him up just in time to save him from the jaws of a huge shark.

The captain of the ship said that if the life boat had been two minutes later the drowning man would not have been saved. Two sharks followed the life boat but the sailors fought off the brutes successfully and reached the ship.

The rescued man told the passengers that he hailed from Penang and was going on pilgrimage to Mecca. He was travelling by a city liner and at 6-30 that morning he came out of his cabin and stood on the edge of the deck. He was suffering from sea sickness and fell into the sea. None in his ship noticed him fall. He managed to float and five minutes before he was spotted by Strathiard he was pursued by half a dozen sharks He was swimming for life when he was picked up by the life boat.

The passengers donated him £11. He got down at Aden and proceeded on his journey to Mecca.

LUXURY CABINS.

Strathiard accommodates 498 first Saloon passengers and 668 "tourist class". In the first saloon there are 262 single cabin berths. 118 two berth cabins nearly all convertible into suites by sliding doors besides de-luxe suites and cabins with private bathrooms.

The great white hull with three huge but shapely buff funnels captivated everybody. The new but well-proved system of power develops a speed of 26 knots an hour and the ship can be reversed in thirty seconds. There was a big crowd on the mole station gazing at her while she was gracefully berthing.

ABNORMALLY WET SUMMER

Swells Recruits For British Army

LONDON, Mar. 2.

"The abnormally wet summer, with consequent lack of seasonable employment, both on land and at seaside resorts." is one of the official reasons for the abnormal increase in recruits for the British army during the year according to the general annual report of the British army.

Recruits numbering 34.458 were finally approved compared with 26,550 in 1929/30, the increase amounting to 59 per cent. in the Scottish Commands.—Reuter's Special.

KIDNAPPING FILL U. S. WITH HORROR

Mrs. Lindberg Publishes Child's Diet

LONDON, March 2.

New York.—The kidnapping of Charles Augustus, child of Col. Lindbergh, was a daring affair.

It appears that Col. Lindbergh's butler maid and nurse were having meal downstairs and the baby was in its cot in a room on the second storey. The kidnappers arrived in a big car, which was left in the woods near the house with a woman accomplice. Removing their shoes the kidnappers silently crept into the house carrying an expanding ladder, climbed from the window into the child's room, wrapped it in an elderdown, and carried it off, apparently still sleeping as no cry or sound was heard.

As soon as the kidnapping was discovered the detailed description of the child was telegraphed to every police station in the four States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Delaware.

POLICE KEEPING CLOSE WATCH.

The state police are watching the air ports and have instructed all the petrol stations on the roads radiating from this area to keep a close watch on the motor-cars, while 100 state policemen are searching the country for miles around Col. Lindbergh's house.

In the belief that the kidnappers may have tried to reach Canada, all the routes, leading thither, are being closely watched. Within a few hours of the news of the outrage, 300 cars were searched before being permitted to cross the frontier.

Canadian officials are co-operating in the search.

ANONYMOUS MESSAGE.

A cryptic telephone message by an unknown voice to the local office of a Philadelphia newspaper declaring that Col. Lindbergh's baby is "well cared for by a trained nurse" and an anonymous postcard addressed to Col. Lindbergh, discovered in the post stating "baby safe, instructions later, act accordingly", these form two of the most important clues to one of the world's most amazing kidnapping cases, which has filled the whole of the United States with pity and horror.

Mrs. Lindbegh, who is expecting another child, is bearing up very bravely against the strain of a terrible anxiety. In the hope that kidnappers will see it and act on it, she has issued to the press complete diet on which she is feeding the baby.—Reuter's special.

SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATION MEET

Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill Discussed

NEW DELHI, March 3.

There was an emergent meeting of the South African Indian delegation to-day when a reply received from the Union Government on certain aspects of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill was discussed and a further cable despatched requesting the elucidation of a few points. On receipt of the final answer from Cape Town a comprehensive statement will be made by Sir Fazli Hussain in the Central Legislature, if possible, this week.—A. P.

Viceroy's Executive Council

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the executive council to-day.

The report of the Assembly Standing Finance Committee on the Howard-Nixon memorandum on financial questions about the separation of Burma was signed this morning.—A. P.

Hararssment Of Travellers In Jammu

JAMMU, March 3.

Stray reports of harassment of travellers continue to come and mobile columns are immediately directed to stop them. Land revenue collection is being steadily made and village headmen are coming forward with offer of reconstructing burnt houses.

Belgaum Pleader Jailed

BELGAUM, March 3.

A prominent local pleader detained in the Belgaum Central Jail since January 7 and released yesterday on parole and convicted and sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default further rigorous imprisonment for 3 months.—A. P.

Released "Dictator" Re-Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

KARJAT, Mar. 3.

The sixth "Dictator" of Kolaba who was arrested under the Ordinance and released recently was re-arrested to-day for defying the 'parole' orders by addressing a public meeting.

CONSPIRACY TO ROB ASSEMBLY OF ITS RIGHTS

(Continued from page 1.)

admits in his report that he has no experience of Indian railways (opposition applause).

Mr. Chetty contested Mr. Joshi's proposition and said that railways must be primarily treated as a commercial proposition, but emphasised that as the interest on railway loans was on the security of the revenues of India, it would be to the interest of the Finance Minister to see that the railways were not run at a loss, and that financial embarrassment by such a loss be avoided.

Continuing, Mr. Chetty said that the solution of railway matters could not be entrusted to the members of the Consultative Committee, for, though they may be experts in other subjects, they are not experts on railway finance. Government had failed considerably to carry out their intentions, and as regards the rates, the Railway Board had no policy except to charge what the traffic would bear.

Mr. Krishnamachari criticised those members who asked for placing railways in the hands of those who were free from political influence. It was impossible that individuals could be free from political influence, and Governments which consisted of individuals could never be devoid of politics. It was the interested businessmen in order to exploit the agriculturists, who wanted that the Railways should be run commercially with raised rates on agricultural products. He asked the Government not to commit itself to any policy in advance, but wait, until concrete proposals were made out after full consideration.

DAS SEES CONSPIRACY.

Mr. B. Das declared that the whole British Government were in conspiracy to take away the control of railways from the Indian Legislature. He warned the House that if a Statutory Board was established, all the money would go to England, and all British stores would be purchased at the expense of Indian industries. He asked why Sir George Rainy had not come forward with a motion himself to ascertain the views of this House on the subject, and concluded "In the name of Swaraj, the very economic right of the people is being taken away and placed in alien hands."

Mr. Lahiri Choudhury asked how Mr. Chetty who was a protagonist of a State Reserve Bank had now become enamoured of Railway experts.

Mr. Jadhav pleaded for safeguarding the interests of agriculturists which were exploited by the merchants.

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal said that Mr. Ranga Iyer had found more allies on the Government side than on the Opposition for making the Railway Board an even greater body than it now was. His suspicion grew into alarm when he found that Sir H. Gidney had become a strange bed-fellow with Mr. Ranga Iyer. There was every reason for Sir H. Gidney's attitude, because he wanted for 30 years Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans to retain all the 50 to 70 per cent. of the railway appointments in the upper grades, which they held at present, and for that reason, Sir H. Gidney naturally wanted a Statutory Board and preferred company-management. But how could Mr. Ranga Iyer not beware of a development which had been hatched secretly and introduced surreptitiously at the Round Table Conference for a Statutory Railway Board. Hardly had the talk begun of the people of India taking the burden of the Government that people of other countries have started devising means of lightening the burden not only in railway, but in the Post and Telegraph and other spheres also.

Mr. Ranga Iyer:—I never spoke a word on the Statutory Railway Board.

Sir H. Gidney: I only said that decadance had occurred from the day when the company management had disappeared.

Mr. Agarwal maintained that experts having failed to manage the railway, they might give a chance to the other party, instead of obstructing the path of transition.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

MIDDLETON ENQUIRY REPORT

Condemned By Jamiat-ul-Ulema

NEW DELHI, March 2.

After three days' deliberations the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema which is still in session adopted five resolutions in regard to the Frontier and Kashmir. As regards Kashmir they condemned the Middleton Enquiry Report, characterising it as partial and wholly unacceptable to Mussulmans.

In regard to Frontier the Committee condemned the Government's policy.—A.P.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR N. W. F. PROVINCE

Fazli Hussein Assures Elders There Is Nothing Wrong With Education There

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Three non-official resolutions were discussed in the Council of State all of which were withdrawn, after the Government replies which were acknowledged to be satisfactory by the authors of the motions.

Firstly, Mr. G.S. Khaparde revived the question of Provident Fund Scheme in place of pensions for Government employees and moved that "pending the introduction of the Provident Fund for all non-gazetted employees (superior and inferior) the payment of a gratuity may be made to the families of those who die before retirement on the basis of at least one month's pay for every completed year of service put in by the deceased employee. He did not want to argue the resolution at length unless the facts already known to the Government were disputed now.

ON BASIS OF ENGLISH ACT.

Mr. Brayne, Finance Secretary, informed the House that since last year's debate there was a conference between the Government of India and representatives of Provincial Governments when the question was discussed and it was decided to adopt a "combination scheme" based on the English Superannuation Act which was preferable to any system of Provident Fund. The report of the Actuary had been recently received on this new scheme.

It offered substantial amount to dependents of deceased servants and lastly, it had the benefit of experience as it had been in force in England since 1909. But if Mr. Khaparde's resolution for gratuity as a temporary measure was carried it would cost roughly Rs. 4 crores, which could not be found in these times.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy complimented the Government for having come to some decision at long last on this question and was glad that the scheme which he himself had suggested last year had been accepted in principle.

Mr. J.C. Banerjee, Lala Ramsaranda and Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty urged the Government to come to an earliest decision and on this assurance forthcoming from the Finance Secretary, Mr. Khaparde withdrew the resolution.

PERSONAL AND CUSTOMARY LAW OF HINDUS.

The Hon. Mr. Jagannath Maharaja Pundit moved for a Committee of official and non-official Hindu members of both the Houses of the Legislature at the beginning of each term of legislature to hold office for the whole-term thereof to advise Government upon official as well as unofficial legislative bills that may be proposed to be introduced into either House affecting the matters of personal and customary law of the Hindus.

He said that measures affecting personal laws were frequently introduced and while recognising that some of them were progressive, he said that others were reactionary. It was desirable that on such occasions an Expert Committee of both the Houses examined the bills and offered advice.

(Mr. Ghose Mullick supported it.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy preferred to leave things as they were.

Mr. B.L. Mitter, while sympathising with the object of the resolution, explained that a similar motion accepted in this House was twice postponed by the other House. However, the resolution in a broader aspect was discussed at the Round Table Conference and he advised the mover to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Khaparde supported the resolution.

The mover withdrew the resolution.

SPEEDING UP EDUCATION IN N.W.F.

Mr. Choudhry Muhammad Din moved that early steps be taken to speed up the pace of education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, so as to bring these tracts into line with the rest of India as soon as possible. His object was that Reforms to be established in the N. W. Frontier should not break down by the lack of education in that tract, as that result would recoil on the rest of India.

Mr. Syed Abdul Hafeez supported the resolution.

Messrs. Ramsaranda and Narayanswami Chetty joined in support.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that there was an underlying assumption in the resolution that all was not well with education in these two areas. The facts were otherwise, as regards the North-West Frontier. Government efforts must be judged by two tests; Ostly: by the percentage of pupils o the population and the cost of education per head of the population.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR N.W.F.

As regards the first test, the Education Member had informed an evidently interested House that the percentage of pupils in the North-West Frontier was higher than in the U.P., Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. As regards the second test, he had further informed that the cost was more than any Province in India, including Madras or Bengal or Punjab. And as for policy, Government had accepted a five-year programme and there was nothing to cavil at Government efforts.

Mr. Choudhry Muhammad Din confessed that he was agreeably surprised at the results achieved in the North-West Frontier.

He withdrew the resolution.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

FINNISH FASCISTS' FATAL HESITATION

Prompt Precautionary Measures Of Govt.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Helsinfors.—The fatal hesitation of Fascists (the Lappo movement) to march on the capital and the failure of general mass mobilisation of the insurgents to reach the expectations have caused a setback in their plans, while Government promptly seized the control of all means of communication with the capital, mobilised all available forces and ordered the arrest of leaders of the movement. Government troops, encamped a mile from the Lappoo headquarters at Mantsaelae, refused to negotiate with the rebels.

The Minister of Finance, Minister of Social Affairs and the Assistant Home Secretary, all sympathetic to the Lappo cause, have resigned. The President of the public has called upon civil sympathisers of the Lappo movement, numbering about to support Government.—Special.

CITY NOTES

WILL ENGLAND RETURN TO GOLD?

IMPORTANT DECISIONS TO BE TAKEN THIS MONTH

BOMBAY, March 3.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 6.3 ps. gold or 12.98 pence to-day.

On the 20th September 1931, Britain suspended that portion of the Bank of England Act which called for redemption of its currency notes in gold. According to the terms of the suspension, this can only be for six months, ro that on the 20th March she must say whether she is going to come back to gold or renounce it indefinitely. This will be a momentous but very difficult decision to make.

PRESENT STEADINESS DUE TO INDIAN GOLD.

Any decision to revert to gold must depend on a comparative steadiness in the dollar-sterling rate. It is true that for the last few weeks the rate has been about 345 but this has been entirely due to Indian exports of gold. The British Government have to repay before the end of August £80 millions to France and the United States and the London papers explain that it is expected that Indian gold for this amount will enable the repayment to be made.

WILL WE EXPORT SO MUCH?

These anticipations were made at a time when we were sending out more than Rs. 3 crores per week but now that they are about Rs. 1-1|2 crores the maximum amount available in these months would be only Rs. 40 crores even if the present rate is maintained. Our Government will buy the sterling that is offered against them and continue to issue currency notes in payment and part of the sterling thus acquired might be used to repay some sterling loan or be invested in London awaiting demand.

WE REPAY BRITAIN'S DEBT.

In effect we repay Britain's debt with our gold and we do so at a very inconvenient time when we have to export capital while what we get is goods and services. The announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that £30 crores would be repaid to the United States and £7 millions to France shows the extent of our help to Britain.

BUT SHE CANNOT RETURN TO GOLD.

Even if Britain were to decide to return to gold at the present rate of about 350, she would not dare to do it as it all depends on the continuance of our gold exports, as London papers say. It is considered likely, therefore, that she will make a further extension of the period of suspension of the Act, probably tor six months again and, see if the general confidence of the world returns to sterling. The course of sterling-dollar rate for the next few weeks at least is not likely to be upward, while it would be matter for satisfaction if it is steadied at present levels.

A MODEL OF RETRENCHMENT!

As part of the reorganisation plan of our railways, the "commercial" and "transportation" departments were separated, allowing for doubling of superior staff on each railway. Now, the depression and dwindling revenues are forcing the Government to reconsider the question. Consequently they have appointed an officer on special duty to report on the whole question. The enquiry will cost some lakhs but we shall have the satisfaction of being told that it has been properly investigated. If it was an outsider, we might have found out the truth.

THE SECURITIES MARKET.

Anticipations of a further drop in the London bank rate were responsible for increased demand for securities there, in which Indian stocks also participated. This has led to a rise here and 3-1|2 per cents were done as high as Rs. 63-12 though they closed at Rs. 63-3. The steady rise has been creating a somewhat oversold position and this is a factor to be counted with.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the Imperial Bank as of the 26th February shows that Government have been able to return Rs. 2 crores to Ways and Means Advances probably through land revenue receipts. This has been effected by returning probably through oil by returning Rs. 1 crore of securities and reducing the cash balance by Rs. 65 lakhs, showing that receipts for the week were Rs. 35 lakhs more than payments including sterling, Treasury Bills etc. Owing to monthly salary payments and the interest payment on the 1933 Loan, about Rs. 50 lakhs there will be an increase again.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT

AS OF 26TH FEBRUARY

According to the statement of the Imperial Bank as of February 26th, Government have repaid Rs. 2 crores of their borrowings through Ways and Means Advances. The following are principal items in the statement.

(In Thousands Of Rupees.)

		This Comparison Week	with last week.
Public Deposits	8,00,94	—	65,3
Other Deposits	61,09,91	+	38,6
Loans from Govt.	3,50,00		Same
Securities	19,29,13	+	96,1
Ways and Means Advances	11,00,00	—	2,00,0
Loans	9,35,49	+	4,8
Cash Credits	24,63,27	+	3,3
Bills Discounted	6,50,83	—	8,9
Cash on hand	9,86,62	+	34,9
Percentage	13 40 per cent.		

'ZENITH DRAKSHA Is The BEST TONIC

Stop that COLD before it settles on your CHEST

A NEGLECTED cough or cold does serious mischief to the delicate bronchial tubes and lungs. It often ends up in an attack of bronchitis, asthma, or other stubborn chest complaint. Don't run needless risks! Take Peps breatheable tablets at the first sign of a cold or chill and ward off worse dangers.

When dissolved in the mouth Peps give off powerful healing and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs. Peps soothe the throat and heal the inflamed linings of the air-passages. They destroy 'flu germs, loosen phlegm, and banish coughs and colds.

PEPS are a handy preventive and remedy for sore throat, laryngitis, catarrh, early-morning cough, night chills, etc. Of all medicine dealers. Rupee One a bottle.

PEPS

HANDY SILVER WRAPPED TABLETS

I.P. 835

Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR U and YOUR WIFE

LEMON CREAM

REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY, 4.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI

BY

MAKING YOUR PURCHASES

AT

INDIAN ART MUSEUM

PROP.:—POHOOMUL BROS.,

CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY 3.

The only biggest wholesale house in the East for:—

CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS & SCARVES, SANDALWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

A visit to our store will enable you to inspect our fine selection of genuine

PERSIAN CARPETS.

QUALITY and VALUE GUARANTEED.

RINGOL Compound

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RAZOR POISON, WET SCABBIES, AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES.

B. A. PARADKER & CO.

BOMBAY, 4.

EARN Rs. 150 A Month

By learning practically or by post from 10 years Factory Experts and graduates, all varieties of best and cheapest Toilet and Washing soaps by cold, boiling and double boiling process, so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates and Chairmans. Rs. 3, 4, 5, up to 12/- per maund or pounds. Most of the soap teachers and Factory owners of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times money refunded if failure. Details free from our Gold Medalist B. Dutt, B.A., B.L., SOAP TRAINING House, Saidpur (Rangpur) Bengal.

PROCELE

Rs. 2. The best for all types of ntiasis, Hernia cation removes redness, size This is indeed single trial AVIRAJ R anchrapara

INDO BALM

BEST FOR PAINS

CONVICTED OF VIOLATING ORDERS

Third And Fourth "Dictators" Of Serajganj Arrested

BALURCHAT (Dinajpur), Mar. 1.

Nine Congressmen were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each, for violation of an order under the Ordinances. Two were further fined Rs. 600 each.

The third and fourth "Dictators" of Serajganj Congress Committee were arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Three persons were arrested under the Salt Act at Khulna and two Bengali youths were sentenced to two months' and six weeks' imprisonment, respectively, for collecting funds for the Bengal Congress Committee.

Of the five Congress workers convicted at Contai (Midnapore) for violating restraint orders one was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the rest to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each.

CHINSURAH CONVICTIONS.

Five persons were convicted at Chinsurah under the Ordinances, two of them receiving three months each for making an attempt to hoist the Congress flag on the court building there. Eight persons including two women were arrested at Cuttack in connection with the flag salutation ceremony and over half a dozen at Tamluk.

A Congresswoman of Saidah (Madaripur) who defied an order served on her was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment for addressing a meeting. Her child of five who clung to its mother was allowed to accompany her to jail.

The property of a Congressman has been attached and an order has been issued for his arrest he having left Madaripur in defiance of an order served on him.—A.P.

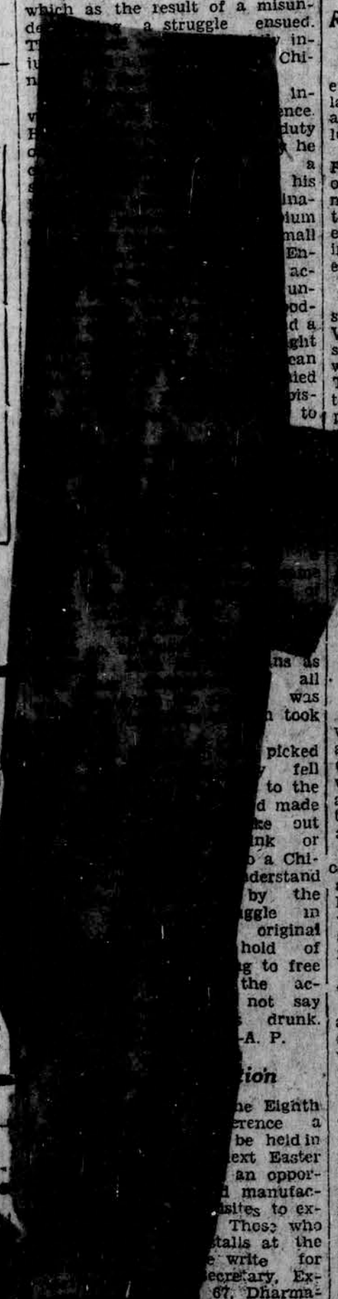
CHARGE OF SHOOTING CHINAMAN

American Movie Operator In Trouble

RANGOON, Mar. 2.

Charles Loveday (29) described as an American movie operator was placed before a European Magistrate, to-day, on charges of shooting a Chinaman in the arm and possessing an unlicensed pistol.

It was stated that the accused with two Europeans visited an opium den about three in the morning on 28th February, and asked for a smoke by signs after which as the result of a misunde[illegible] a struggle ensued. T[illegible] in- Chi- in- ence. duty he a his ina- ium mall En- ac- un- od- d a ght can ied pis- to



"FIRING JUSTIFIED"

Official Report Of Sheohar Police Station

PATNA, March 2.

The detailed story of the trouble at Sheohar Police Station, Muzaffarpur, when an attack was made upon it by a defiant mob, is given below in an official narrative of the day's events:—

As it was anticipated that a disturbance might occur in the jurisdiction of the Sheohar Police Station a detachment military police was stationed there consisting of 25 men and one Subedar accompanied by a Deputy Magistrate. On the 28th, a written notice that an attack was about to made on the police station accompanied by a threat in case of resistance was actually handed in at the police station by a Congress volunteer an hour before the attack was delivered.

VOLUNTEERS ROUNDED THE POLICE CHOWKY.

At about 1 p.m. a large crowd began to collect. It was headed by about 100 volunteers. The crowd increased until it numbered about 200. They were carrying Congress flags and a large bamboo ladder and many of them were armed with lathis. Two attempts to disperse the crowd with lathis were unsuccessful. For over an hour under the greatest provocation the Magistrate in charge and the police force withheld their fire and attempted to pacify the mob.

ONLY FOUR SHOTS WERE FIRED.

Eventually a determined attack was made on the police station building in the course of which the Subedar and two men of the Gurkha Military Police and two constables were injured. The Magistrate thereupon gave the order to the officer in charge of the police force to open fire. The latter detailed four men to fire one round each at the more violent members of the crowd. These were the only four shots that were fired. They were fired at close quarters and produced a pronounced effect upon the mob which dispersed at once. Four dead persons were picked up on the spot and nine injured persons were treated at the local dispensary of whom one has subsequently died.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SATISFIED

The Local Government are satisfied that the Magistrate and the police acted with the greatest restraint and that fire was not opened until it was absolutely necessary.—A.P.

Released And Re-Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, March 2.

Three prominent Congress workers, who were arrested on Saturday last, were released on Wednesday at 3-30 p.m. from the Bandra lock-up.

After being brought to Vile Parle, they were served with an order asking them not to leave the municipal limits of Vile Parle, and to report at the police station every day at 5 p.m. They were immediately arrested as they failed to comply with the police order.

7 PERSONS ARRESTED.

On Wednesday, at 7-30 p.m. the suburban police raided a chawl at Vile Parle and arrested seven persons for their alleged connection with the local Congress Committee. The arrested persons were taken to the Bandra lock-up and some papers found during the search [illegible] also removed.

[illegible]UNTEER RE-ARRESTED.

[illegible]clunteer of Chembur, who [illegible]released sometime back, was [illegible]rested on Tuesday by the [illegible] police and taken to the lock-[illegible]at Ghatkopar.

Flag Hoisting Convictions

OUR POONA LETTER

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 2.

The twenty Congress workers who were arrested on Saturday and Sunday last were tried by the City Magistrate on Monday; fifteen were sentenced for hoisting flag and selling bulletins to various terms of imprisonment and amounts of fine.

A volunteer who was arrested on Monday last by the police for attempting to hoist a National Flag on the City Municipal Office was sentenced to 6 months R. I and a fine of Rs. 50/- or 1 1/2 months more R. I.

Another volunteer was sentenced to six months R. I.

Two youths who were arrested at Ghodnadi the police were charged under section 17-A. Both were found guilty and sentenced to six months R. I.

LAND-TAX REDUCED.

The inhabitants of Sudagadh Taluka Bhore State had applied to the Chief of the State praying for the reduction in land-tax in view of failure of crop and the fall in prices of corn. The Dewan made a personal inquiry in to the matter and has announced a reduction of 15 p.c. in the tax for that Taluka.

In the Inter-School Hockey Championship St. Vincent H. School has won in finals.

WHOLE TOWN IS SET TALKING

POHOOMULLS'

SALE is a genuine SALE

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

We do not have frequent SALES? This is the sale we have announced after about 10 years, at the instance of several of our valued clients. Make your selection now for which you were just waiting to be sold.

SWADESHI GOODS:—

There are thousand and one other bargains in various SWADESHI goods. You will find Best Indian Carpets, Kashmere Shawls, Artistic Brassware, Benares Brocades and innumerable other articles at most attractive prices.

A TIP TO INVESTING PUBLIC

JEWELLERY:—Is the safest investment for all times. Besides giving constant pleasure to the possessor it serves as a real friend in need. Now is your chance to make the most of your money.

ALL JEWELLERY reduced from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. It is also a fine opportunity to those contemplating engagements and marriages. No matter if you don't buy, only come and see the BEST BARGAINS OFFERED.

POHOOMULL BROS.

RADIO HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI STUDENTS

To Take Place On April 16

The Elocution Competition of the Y. M. P. A for Parsi Collegians and ex-collegians (male or female) under 25 years of age will be held about the 16th April next at Cir C. J. Public Hall at 5-45 p.m.

Those desiring to take part are requested to notify their names with addresses mentioning the college and class or in case of ex-collegians their last college and the year of leaving—to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries Y. M. P. A. Post Box 828, G.P.O. before 1st April.

The candidates can select and speak on any one of the following subjects:—

1 Cult of youth; 2 Speech as a Delegate at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament; 3 Reason vs. Religion; 4 An Appeal for opening a Technological Institute in Bombay; 5 The Hand that rocks the craddle rules the World; 6 A plan to organise the Parsi Community on the best line; 7 Oddities and humours of the Platform and the Press.

PRIZES.

Seven minutes will be allowed to each speaker, and there are are three prizes to be given to the three best speakers decided by the Board of Judges. Besides there will be a Challenge Cup or Trophy called the "Kershasp Dubash Memorial Cup" to be awarded to the best speaker and allowed to be kept until the next Competition and to be handed over to the next Winner annually with Winner's name inscribed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras.—Five Congress volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops in George Town for a short time this evening but were moved away by the police. Two of thm returned for picketing a shop near Rattan Bazar police station but were driven away by the police.—A. P.

The Airmail which left Karachi on February 24 was delivered in London on March 2.—A. P.

Shillong.—The Assam Legislative Council discussed non-official business on Wednesday and carried a resolution without division recommending Government to take note of fall in the prices of agricultural produce and grant suitable remission in land revenue payable for land used for agricultural purposes.—A. P.

Ratnagiri.—The auction of liquor shop licences of the Ratnagiri District was held before the Collector of Ratnagiri. Most of the shops were sold and the biding, which was very keen, fetched about Rs. 1,23,000 as against Rs. 1,10,682 realised last year.—A. P.

Akola.—On 29th ulto. a re-marriage under the auspices of Shri Bharatiya Jain Vidhwa Vibhag, between Shriman Gerulalji and Shrimati Laxmibai Bari, took place.

Sheth Motilal Harilal Jagabhaiwala, a prominent citizen and millowner of Ahmedabad died at his bungalow at Ell's Bridge at the age of 56 on the 29th ultimo. He belonged to the ancient 'Vaishnava Family called Sheth Jagabhaival the hereditery leaders of the seven 'Mahajans' of Manekchowk. Lately he started a textile mill and "Bihari Mills."

The World's Fastest Selling Car!

SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather. SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

MILKMAID

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND

MILK

MARGO SOAP

Nicely perfumed for daily toilette. Its use will keep the skin smooth, lovely and insure against all infections.

Free From Animal Fat.

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co LTD

NEW YORK COTTON

RENEWED BUYING

New York, Mar. 2.

PRICES OPEN 2 TO 3 PTS. HIGHER—BETTER STOCK MARKETS—TRADE BUYING— SPECULATIVE BUYING—REVERSING OF STRADDLE—COVERING IN NEW YORK—MARKET CLOSES STRONG—17 TO 20 POINTS HIGHER—SPOT COTTON PRICES 20 PTS. UP AT 7-20C.

There was renewed buying on the New York Cotton Exchange influenced by strength of Wall-Street market. Shorts were covering and in view of anticipated improvement in sterling, there was considerable straddle reversing. Trade interests were also good buyers and the market ruled very strong throughout the day. Prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points and kept on hardening until the close when a rise of 17 to 20 points was registered. Spot Cotton prices advanced one dollar per bale and closed at 7-20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 23 points at 7.02c.

Better prospects for the extension of German loan are encouraging good demand for actual cotton. The European Continent has taken very small quantity of Indian cotton this season owing to comperatively higher prices and naturally most of the mills shall have to use more of American cotton. However we do not find any material improvement in the world's trade conditions owing to ruined economic conditions of masses in various countries. Now there is an upward trend in the commodity prices mainly due to managed currencies and while we look for further improvement in the long run we cannot help forgetting the lessons of the abnormal depression.

The year 1930 was a bad one but 1931 proved worse in almost every respect. Available statistics show a decrease of 10 per cent in the volume of international trade while the decrease between 1929 and 1931 was about 20 per cent. Commodity prices measured by Gold show a decline of 30 per cent since the end of 1929 and existing debts were added by one-half. Unparallel unemployment in every country and unbalanced budgets everywhere was the order of the day. Even currencies have been shaken from their statutory foundations. How one can overlook these factors in a short time? The present improvement is a managed one due to inflation of currencies and while it is bound to have salutary effect on world's trade, one must not become over enthusiastic as we are not still out of Woods.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. May Highest 7.15+.19 Lowest 6.97+.01.

N. Y. July Highest 7.32 (Close) Lowest 7.16 (Opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Bear operators buying to cover. Narrow market easily affected either way, supported by trade interests. Stock market firm influencing this market. Fertilizer consumption low. Acreage expected to be 15 per cent lower. Prices may go somewhat higher but caution is advisable. Domestic trade demand poor. Expected to be increasing hedge selling on advance.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York.—Better Stocks market. New York market was favourably affected by removal of currency restrictions in England.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton. Southern selling absorbed trade fixing and local buying influenced by strength by Stock Exchange for the time being, not many sellers, market would improve materially on any weight of buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 2.

March	...	7.04+.20
May	...	7.15+.19
July	...	7.31+.17
October	...	7.52+.18
December	...	7.69+.17
January 1933	...	7.77+.20
Middling Spot	...	7.20+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 2.

March	...	7.02+.18
May	...	7.15+.18
Middling Spot	...	7.02+.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BUSINESS RESTRICTED

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

PRICES OPEN 1 PT. HIGHER—RESTRICTED BUSINESS—SOME TRADE CALLING—STRADDLE SELLING—ANTICIPATION OF IMPROVEMENT IN EXCHANGE—MARKET CLOSES UNCHANGED. MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 1 PT. DOWN AT 5.71D.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 1 point with orders limited and of mixed character. There was some trade calling which hardened prices by 2 points but straddle selling and profit-taking in anticipation of improvement in sterling Exchange wiped out the improvement and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 points to 5.71d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were quiet and closed unchanged with May 5.51 and July 5.39 Egyptian Cotton futures section was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was barely steady and closed irregular at a rise of 7 points to a decline of 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

"Owing improving Sterling Liverpool is attracting sales against purchases New York."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Weavers meeting today adjourned some progress made.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 2.

March 1932	5.43	5.42
April 1932		5.42
May 1932	5.43	5.42
June 1932		5.42—.01
July 1932	5.44	5.43—.01
August 1932		5.44—.01
September 1932		5.46
October 1932		5.48
November 1932		5.50
December 1932		5.53
January 1933		5.55
February 1932		5.57
March 1933		5.60
Middling Spot		5.71—.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 2.

Sakellaridis, March	...	7.44
May	...	7.60
July	...	7.76
October	...	8.00
November	...	8.07
December	...	8.14
January 1933	...	8.19
F.G.F. Spot	...	7.75

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 2.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	...	5.34
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	...	5.46
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	...	5.58
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	...	5.71
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	...	5.86
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	...	6.01
Bengal Good	...	4.62
Bengal Fully Good	...	4.72
Bengal Fine	...	4.82
Scinde Fully Good	...	4.72
Scinde Fine	...	4.82
Scinde Superfine	...	4.92

LONDON METALS.
London, March 2.

Copper Bragiers	44
Yellow Metal	39
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	12-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9
Tin English Ingots	14-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 2.

Demand Bills	3.48.25

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. No Offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £13/5/0

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent) Sellers Mar/Ap.. £12/2/6

NEW YORK.
New York, March 2.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

March	...	6.91
May	...	7.04
July	...	7.21

New York, Noon Call:

March	...	6.89
May	...	7.01
July	...	7.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 3.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|16.
D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 March
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 April.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383.
Banks Selling T T 382.
Banks Buying T. T. 377.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 660
Banks Bying D D 675.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 120

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 96 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 129 1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 7/8.

JAVA—
Baks Selling D D 65 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.48 3/8 2nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/4 3rd instant.
Japan/London 1/11 1/2 2nd instant.
London/Paris 88.50 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 25.00 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 18.00 2nd instant.
London/Italy 67.25 2nd inst.
London/Berlin 14.64 2nd inst.
London/Holland 8.64 2nd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady Near. Quiet Forward.
Gold £ 5.18.10 1st instant
£ 5.18.10 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 1st inst. 19 1/2 2nd inst.
Silver London, Forward 19 13/16 1st inst. 19 11/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 1/8 1st inst. 30 5/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 3/4 p.c. 1st inst. 3 1/4 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4 p.c. 1st inst. 3 1/2 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LINCEED.
London, March 2.

Linseed. Calcutta, (London) ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £11/12/6

Linseed. Lt Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/17/6

Linseed. Bombay, London, ton. Sellers Mar/Apl. £13/0 /0

LINSEED OIL.
London, March 2.

Linseed Oil., Naked, London. cwt. Sellers Mar/Apl. 16/

Linseed Oil., Naked, London. cwt. Buyers May/Aug. 16/9

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, March 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per lb. Cargoes.
Sellers Mar/Apl. 27/6

Barletta Russo, per lb., Cargoes.
Sellers Mar/Apl. 28/6

Wheat South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Mar/Apl. 29/

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Nominal May/June 33/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, March 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Mar. per cwt 8/6 Paid
April/June per cwt 8/6 Paid
C. & F. Bombay.
April/June per cwt 8/6 -1/2 Paid
C. & F. Karachi.
April/June per cwt 8/6-1/2 Paid

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 2.

Silver—Fall is chiefly due to China selling. There has been absence of support.
Spot 19-1/2
Forward 19-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 2.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/18/10
Interest Day to Day Loans 2-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/4 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Mar. 3.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchangd at six per cent.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March. 3.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63/6.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 89.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 88.
4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68/8.
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/8.
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 76/10.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 96/4
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 87.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/4.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102/2
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64.
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63.
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 77.
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 954.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/4.
Tone of market:—Very Firm.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,356	74,170
Central India	1,836	92,011
Barsi and Nagar	1,184	59,431
Hyderabad-Gaorani	672	15,935
Berar	6,033	151,956
Central Provinces	1,324	52,954
Total Oomras	12,905	446,457
Dholera	1,869	199,287
N.-W. Provinces		23,919
Rajputana	1,043	38,739
Sind-Punjab	1,141	106,972
Broach	744	14,953
Coompta & Dharwar		11,525
Westerns-Northerns		14,212
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	91	1,704
Persian		1,005
American		86,755
Egyptian & African		64,877
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		164
Total	17,793	320,572

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

1st Sept. to 25th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,227	86,049
Japan & China	8,199	433,101
Coast Ports		20,895
Up-country by Rail		86,297
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,685
Total	9,426	641,027

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 3.

March	157.50 plus 2.50
June	160.50 plus 3.00
September	161.50 plus 3.10

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 2.

T T London on Berlin	14.64
T T London on Amsterdam	8.64-1/4
T T London no Brussels	25.03
T T London on Madrid	45.37
T T London on Milan	67.25
T T London on Berne	18.01
T T London on Paris	88.46
T T London on Prague	117.50
T T London New York Cosing Rate	3.48-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 2.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register)	102
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	95-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	82
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	43-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	57
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	67
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	88-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	59 Ex Div.
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-7/8
Victory Bonds. 4 p.c.	96-3/4

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, March 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 2.

Bank Bills 3 months	3-1/4 p.c. to 4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-1/2 p.c. to 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-3/4 pc.

INVALUABLE IN CONVALESCENCE...

This valuable food-drink supplies maximum nourishment with minimum digestive effort

WHEN illness has taken its course, and one is slowly returning to normal health, nourishing food is essential. But at this critical time it must be very carefully chosen—for upon it depends the patient's speedy recovery. It must contain the maximum nourishment, without putting undue strain on the digestive organs.

During convalescence Horlick's has proved itself invaluable. For over fifty years doctors all over the world have recommended it.

Made from fresh cow's milk and the nutritive extracts of the choicest malted barley and wheat, Horlick's is a balanced food supplying just those health-giving elements your run-down body needs. It is quickly assimilated, restores wasted cells, brings about a quick return to strength and fitness and helps to create reserves of energy. Its delicious flavour makes an instant appeal to even the most fastidious.

HORLICK'S

The Original Malted Milk—AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

To prepare Horlick's in the quickest way use the special Horlick's Mixer. It ensures an even mixing and a smooth, velvety flavour

To Post Box No. 2229, Calcutta:—
Please send me free of charge your leaflet, "Horlick's in Convalescence"
Name _____
Address _____
_____ BC. 5.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMRITDHARA

AND ITS PREPARATIONS
CAN BE HAD AT

¾th the usual Price

On all orders mailed

On the 12th of March

Or throughout the year for money remitted on the same date.

All other medicines and tonics

ON HALF THE PRICE

Send for the free Booklets which cover the whole range of human Ailments.
1. Amrit in 2 Volumes.
2. Manhood lost and regained.
3. List of Important medicines.

Manager:—Amritdhara Pharmacy, Lahore

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1932.

LATE MR. JAMSHEDJI N. TATA

INDIA'S GREAT CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY

CELEBRATION OF 93RD BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

We have received the following for publication, dated March 3:—

"The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., which was registered as a Joint Stock Company on the 26th August, 1907, have entered on the 25th year of their existence. The citizens of Jamshedpur have begun to make preparation for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee on the completion of the 25 years period. They propose to present an address to Sir Dorabjee Tata, Chairman of the Company.

In the meantime as a preliminary to the celebrations, the citizens have resolved to celebrate the 93rd anniversary of the birth-day of Jamshedjee Tata which falls to-day (March 3) as Founder's Day.

Below is given an appreciation of the life and work of the Great Captain of Industry, to whose conception India owes so many giganc industrial enterprises."

Amongst the many great names that have been recorded in the annals of India as having worked patriotically to bring about the renaissance of their motherland in the nineteenth century, that of Jamshedjee Tata will bear a very high place. Born on the 3rd March, 1839, he witnessed in the year of his attaining majority, the great upheaval in India known as the Indian Mutiny which ended the rule of the John Company. The beloved Queen Victoria bestowed immediately afterwards on the Indian nation her magnificent charter of liberty promising her Indian subjects equality of treatment and equal partnership with her subjects in other parts of the Empire and in the state, without distinction of colour, caste or creed. The great statesmen that sat at the Court of Her Majesty decided to lay the foundation of Universities from the portals of which there soon emanated young men imbued with the till then unknown ideas of individual liberty, freedom of conscience and opinion.

NATIONAL CONGRESS FOUNDED

Within a few years thereafter, was laid the foundation of the Indian National Congress, and one of the greatest sons of India, Dadabhai Naoroji, devoted his full time and attention for the better recognition at the hands of the British people of the rights of Indians to political and economic freedom. Jamshedjee Tata and Dadabhai Naoroji were both born in the town of Navsari, and the former followed with great interest the valiant campaign which Dadabhai launched in Great Britain. Dadabhai asked for simultaneous examinations to be held in India for qualification to the Indian Civil Service, so that the sons of India might have a greater share in the administration of the land. He also pointed to the enormous economic drain of India which had no fiscal freedom. Jamshedjee Tata derived his inspiration from Dadabhai's conceptions and with Promethean wisdom, indomitable courage and untiring energy, launched on a practical policy for the advancement of his countrymen in the directions indicated by the political leader.

TATA EDUCATION SCHEME.

He immediately founded a trust, now known as the 'J. N. Tata Education Scheme' which made it possible for many Indians, even when no simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service were held in India, to qualify themselves for the Indian Civil Service, and which continues to bring out the latent of so many Indians who, but for the benefit of his scheme, might have been buried as so many mute, inglorious Miltons dying without recognition in the country of their birth.

But greater far than this endeavour of his advance the interests of his individual countrymen, were his far-reaching schemes of industrial advancement. Mr. Tata followed the method of developing India through self-effort and self-help, and with this idea in mind, he gave a princely donation of Rs. 30 lacs for the foundation in India of the great College of Research which eventually materialised in what is known as the "Indian Institute of Science" at Bangalore. He wished to lay the foundation of advanced scientific learning to build on it an edifice of scientific and industrial schemes, for the regeneration of India. When this princely donation was first announced, the vernacular papers in Bombay which were mostly managed and edited by his co-religionists, with one or two honourable exceptions, denounced Mr. Tata as having ignored the claims of his community, and asked that the money might be reserved for the benefit of members of his community alone. Jamshedjee Tata, however, placed the claims of the nation above those of the community. The Lord's bounty is great, enough for one, enough for all, and enough for ever more, and Jamshedjee Tata who had a larger share of the same, insisted on the benefits of his endowment being shared by all Indians, without distinction of caste, colour and creed.

TRAVELLED ALL OVER WORLD.

Mr. Tata travelled far and wide over all corners of the globe. With his thinking faculty developed to an extraordinary degree, and with a prescience and imagination beyond parallel, he conceived schemes which at one time appeared to be extravagant visions, but which we see materialised in India now as a monument to his great foresight and nationalistic spirit. The world has described him as a great captain of industry. He was greater still to India. He was the pioneer of her industrial regeneration.

His choice of his lieutenants was remarkable. With a precocious acumen he picked up the late Bejonjee Mehta who was only a Goods Superintendent in the G. I. P. Railway workshop, and after a little training put him in charge of his cotton mills. Mr. Bejonjee Mehta fully justified the choice by his remarkably successful management of the textile mills which became recognised as the most model institutions in the country, and which management gained for him the distinction of a Knighthood.

MR. PADSHAH'S APPOINTMENT

Another great choice of Jamshedjee Tata was that of an idealist professor in the person of Mr. Burjorji Padshah who with a surprising change of imagination and thought, became the spokesman of Jamshedjee Tata, and expounded with a rare eloquence and lucidity his mammoth schemes before practical business men and secured their co-operation in the enterprises which otherwise might have been discarded as visionary and impractical. The very idealism of Burjorji Padshah found scope in the gigantic schemes of Jamshedjee Tata. Wholeheartedly, and with devotion and unwavering energy, he piloted the great schemes for the foundation in India of the iron and steel industry and the hydro?electirc projects, both of which by their very magnitude converted the idealist professor into a practical business exponent.

The third great choice of Mr. Tata was Charles Page Perin whom he sought out in distant America. Till this day Mr. Perin retains the impress which the simple and modest Parsi left on his mind when the two first met, and not the least of the American Consulting Engineer's devotion to the Indian iron and steel industry is due to his pious regard and esteem for the deceased patriot whose son it has been his pleasure and proud privilege to help and advise from the very inception of the industry which he declared possible in India, till this day when it has fully justified its existence. "Ex oriente lux: ex occidente lex", thus have the sages sung. Jamshedjee Tata carried his inspiration from the East to the Engineer in the West, and the combination of the two helped to establish in India the greatest industrial undertaking which it is the enviable prerogative of the people of Jamshedpur to serve.

INDIA'S PRIDE—THE TAJ.

Mr. Tata's keenness extended to other pursuits as well, perhaps smaller in importance, but not less romantic. Who has not heard of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel which, owing its existence to his conception, stands in front of the Gateway of India, offering to the countless visitors that arrive in this great country from all parts, a choice abode, and adds by its excellent structure and magnificent elevation to the beauties of Bombay the Beautiful?

We have recently heard so much of the great development schemes of Bombay. Jamshedjee Tata foresaw years ago their necessity, but he strove in vain with the bureaucratic government of his day to obtain the opportunity to expand the boundaries of Bombay into a garden suburb, and reclaiming a second mighty city from the sea—a scheme which the Government later found to be necessary, but the execution of which as a departmental measure brought discredit to an excellently conceived design.

HIS PRICELESS LEGACY.

Mr. Tata died in the year 1904 with his contemplated schemes of the iron and steel industry and hydro-electric plants still in their prospective state. He, however, left behind him as a legacy to his sons the fire of an inspiration which lit the first torch in the old jungle of Sakchi village in the East of India which to this day remains the living and eternal fire which the most pious Zoroastrian may cherish, and which with its regenerative principle stands as an emblem of the regeneration of India. On the other side of the country, the torrential falls in the Western Ghats, converted into thousands of horse power of living energy, harnessed for the service of mankind, adding to the wealth of of the natural scenery and the material wealth of the people, betoken the portentous genius of the master-mind that first gave conception to the scheme.

Those who knew him will accept the verdict pronounced on him at his death by an eminent Chief Justice who said: "Wealth came to him in full measure, but he remained to the last what he was by nature, a simple modest gentleman seeking neither title nor place, and loving with a love that knew no bounds the country that gave him birth."

INSPIRED INDIA WITH LOVE OF SELF-HELP.

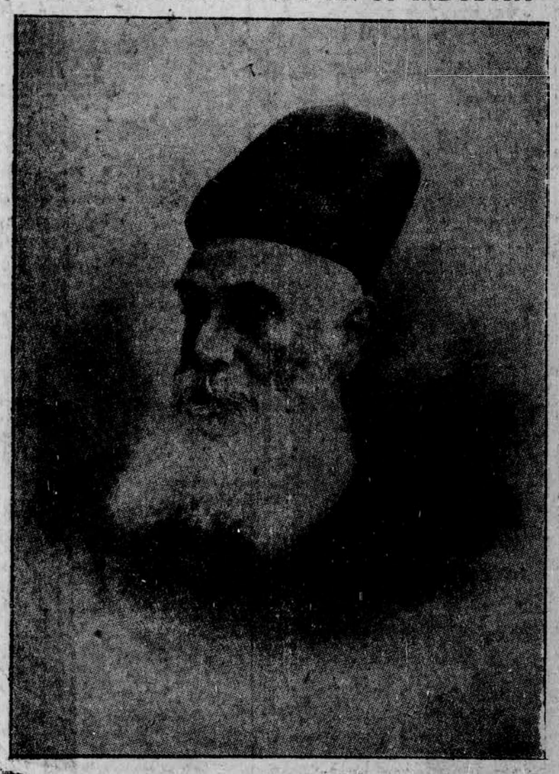
Whilst the great patriot Dadabhai Naoroji inspired the nation with the love of self-government and established the cult of Swaraj, Jamshedjee Tata inspired the country with the love of independent effort and self-help, and established the cult of Swadeshi of which he was the pioneer. He made Swadeshi talent thrive and prosper, and whilst other public spirited citizens recited the slogan of a Government, of the people, by the people, for the people, he practically established colossal enterprises in industry with Indian capital, Indian directorate and Indian labour.

The citizens of Jamshedpur must feel genuine pride, privilege and honour in playing their allotted part in this town named after the great departed soul, and in paying homage to his memory on this the 93rd anniversary of his birth, they cannot forget to take note of that which was the greatest qualification and merit of Jamshedjee Tata. Implicit good faith, honesty and rectitude are often said to be inconsistent with commercial morality. With Mr. Tata it was just otherwise. As a pious Zoroastrian he recognised "Aevo pantao yo ashahe: vispe anyao apantao":

THE PATH OF RECTITUDE.

"There is but one path, that of rectitude: all others are no paths"; and he laid down a high standard of commercial morality which cannot be surpassed. His sons, and the members of the Tata house after him, have continued to maintain the family shield "sans peur et sans reproche" and have thus built an edifice of glory on the foundations so well and truly laid, as a tribute to the nation, by the most enterprising Indian of the nineteenth century who left behind on Indian soil not mere footprints on the sands, but more than one monument to his greatness and goodness and eternal glory. If the beatitude of heaven is a reality, it must reach him to-day in the fullest measure with the blessings of the millions for whom he found work and the means of earning their daily bread, and ever shall his memory live enshrined in the hearts of this country's working population.

INDIA'S GREAT CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY



Late Mr. Jamshedji Nasserwanji Tata, whose 93rd birth-day anniversay was celebrated on Thursday (March 3), at Jamshedpur, which was named after him, and where was founded, 25 years ago, the famous Tata Iron and Steel Works.

IRISH ELECTION

Final Stage Reached

LABOUS LEADER'S WARNING TO FINNA FAIL

LONDON Mar. 2.

The final stage in Irish Free State general election was reched to-day with the polling in the Sligo Leitrim constituency which was postponed earlier owing to the shooting of Mr. Patrick Reynolds one of the Government candidates. His wife is now standing.

There are 13 candidates for seven seats. The result is not expected before Friday. The labour leader, Mr. William Norton, warned the Fianna Fail that they would go after 24 hours if they did not fulfil their election promises. He pointed out that Labour held the balance of Parliamentary power.—Reuter's Special.

DHANBAD EXHIBITION

To Take Place During Easter

(From a Correspondent).

DHANBAD, Feb. 28.

The Managing Committee of the E. I. Rly., Indian Institute Dhanbad, have decided to inaugurate an Exhibition of Industrial and Agricultural Products, Cottage Industry, Embroidery, Painting, Drawing, etc., during the coming Easter Holidays, on the E. I. Rly. old football ground adjacent to the Dhanbad Railway Station.

Intending Exhibitors and others interested are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary Dhanbad Exhibition, E. I. Rly., Indian Institute Dhanbad, for hiring of stalls, etc. and other particulars.

C. P. COUNCIL DISCUSSES VOTED DEMANDS

Exception Taken To Clerks' Hill Allowance

NAGPUR, March 2.

The C. P. Legislative Council, today, discussed the voted demands under Industries and Scientific Departments (Rs. 196,082), Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 131,860) and Civil Works reserved (Rs. 52,400). Demand of Rs. 5,505,300 under Civil Works (Transferred) was under discussion when the Council rose for the day.

A token motion, taking exception to the grant of the hill allowance to clerks, was defeated by 35 votes to 22.

A token motion urging the amalgamation of the posts of electrical adviser to Government and Chief Inspector of Factories and Chief Inspector of Boilers was carried by 36 votes to 17.—A.P.

Seva Dal Officer Jailed

AMRAOTI, Mar. 1.

The recruiting officer of the Hindusthani Seva Dal was convicted yesterday under the C.L.A. Act Section 17 (1 and 2) and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Amritdhara Tournaments

(From a Correspondent).

LAHORE, March 3.

The Amritdhara Tournaments will be held from the 5th to 12th inst. at Amritdhara Bhaven. Hon. Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Minister, Self-Local Government, Chairman of the Managing Committee will open the Tournaments at 6 p.m. and Hon. Justice Syed Aga Haider will distribute cups, medals and prizes on the 12th inst. at 6-30 p.m. The events will include 1 Healthybody; 2 Progress in Health and Muscular Development; 3 Physical Efficiency; 4 Boxing (A.B.A. Rules) (Middle-Weight:-Open to soldiers also); 5 Yoga-Asanas or Flexible Body; 6 Wrestling (for students only); 7 Badminton (Men's Doubles and Mixed); 8 Weight-lifting; 9 Gutka; and 10 Optional Stunts (open to professional also and to ladies and children. There will be baby-show as well upto the age of 3 years.

ANOTHER ENIGMATIC UTTERANCE OF IRWIN

Believes In "Double Policy"!

WANTS TO UPHOLD LAW AND ORDER, BUT DEPRECATES "FIRM RULE"

"FORCE BY ITSELF NEVER SOLVED POLITICAL PROBLEMS"

LONDON, March 2.

"Looking at the facts in India, as I have seen them, I should say that the aspirations of political India are a perfectly natural outcome of the human instinct and desire to manage their own affairs, and that it is inevitable from the whole history of last 100 years that the British of all the people in the world, should understand and sympathise with them."

"DOUBLE POLICY" NECESSARY.

Thus said Lord Irwin, in a speech at Oxford to-night. All Governments ultimately rest upon consent; and in the great problem of India they must apply themselves to the fact that the law must be fundamental of all society.

"We will be doing disservice to India if we allow the basis of that society to be undermined and subverted. That obviously imposes on us a double policy during the present unhappy situation in India—on the one hand of maintaining the stability of the State and on the other hand, of recognising that force by itself never solved any political problem. All that force can do is to create a position of affairs in which reason, argument, persuasion and conciliation will have a chance to come to find the solution we seek."

APPEAL TO "INDIAN FRIENDS."

Addressing many of his 'Indian friends," who were present, Lord Irwin asked: "Are you and we together to succeed in finding a solution of the Indian question that will permit us and you to join together in creating something unique in the world's history? If we do, I believe, it will make the most unique contribution in centuries to come."—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S RAPID RECUPERATION

Repayment Of French And American Credits

RESTRICTIONS ON PURCHASE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY WITHDRAWN

LONDON, March 2.

Britain's rapid recuperation from the depths of financial crisis was revealed by Mr. Neville Chamberlain before a cheering House of Commons during question time.

He announced that substantial progress had been made towards the repayment of French and American credits of 400 million dollars due in August. Hundred and fifty millions would be repaid to America on Friday, leaving 50 millions outstanding. America had consented to return a proportion of the commission.

French bankers' credit of twenty million sterling would now be reduced by 1,600 million francs, leaving, roughly, seven million sterling outstanding. The remainder of the French credit of £22,000,000, held privately, were not renewable before August.

A REFUTATION.

Mr. Chamberlain refuted the idea that the repayment involved a loss to the tax-payer of 80 million sterling, and said that the sum advanced was intact and available for making repayments although the necessity for acquiring foreign currency with sterling involved an apparent loss which would be borne by the Exchequer on capital account.

This loss was off-set by the enhanced value of gold-stocks. No burden was being placed on this year's or next year's budget. He added that restrictions on the purchase of foreign exchange by British nationals would be withdrawn, but he deprecated the issue of promiscuous loans overseas at present.

BUSINESS QUARTERS JUBILANT

There is much satisfaction in business and political quarters at Mr. Neville Chamberlain's announcement of the withdrawal of restrictions on the Britishers purchasing foreign exchange.

The withdrawal is due to the fact that there is no longer any danger of the people being nervous about the prospects of sterling, confidence in which is general, and has developed to a remarkable degree, especially in view of the fact that Britain is one of the few countries which are balancing the budget.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

'In Camera' Discussion With Madras Governor

MADRAS, March 2.

The Chairman and members of the Indian Franchise Committee spent this morning at Government House discussing in camera with the Governor and his Cabinet the memorandum prepared by the local Government in answer to the Committee's questionnaire.

In the afternoon the Committee examined four witnesses including Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao the Round Table Conference delegate, who agreed with the Provincial Committee's proposal, which was endorsed by the Madras Government, to extend the franchise to 23 per cent of the adult population of the presidency.—A.P.

CHITTAGONG QUIET

Prohibitory Order Being Withdrawn

TRIBUNAL URGES CLEMENCY TO "MISGUIDED STUDENTS"

CHITTAGONG, March 2.

Complete quiet now prevails in the town and the Magistrate's prohibitory order restraining the public from entering the jail vicinity is being withdrawn. The Settlement and Land Registration offices were opened to-day, after a fortnight.

While recommending clemency for five of the accused in the Armoury Raid Case, who were sentenced to transportation for life, the Tribunal observed: "It may be that the Government which it was their ultimate aim to overthrow will accord some measure of clemency to these misguided schoolboys in consideration of their youth."—A.P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDHE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.